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ABSTRACT

The tables in this report summarize information about public libraries in the United States for the fiscal year 1994. These data were collected through the seventh Public Libraries Survey (PLS). Respondents for this census were 8,727 of the 8,921 public libraries identified in the 50 states and District of Columbia, by state library agencies. About 11% of the public libraries serve 70% of the population of legally served areas in the United States; 1,455 public libraries (over 16%) reported one or more branch library outlets, with a total of 7,025; total operating expenditures for public libraries were over $4.9 billion in 1994; libraries reported a total of nearly 112,823 paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff; and total nationwide circulation of library materials was nearly 1.6 billion, or 6.4 per capita. The report begins by presenting highlights of the findings. The introduction describes: the terminology used in the document; the survey universe; data collection and use of technology; and quality review of the data. Also included are caveats for statistics. The data are presented in 19 sets of tables, which make up the body of this report. Data is provided on staffing; operating income and expenditures; type of governance; type of administrative structure; public service hours; interlibrary loan; circulation; and library visits. Appendices include a background of the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS), a glossary, and a list of states with overlapping population of legal service areas. (AEF)

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E.D. Tabs

May 1997

Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1994

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement

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E.D. Tabs May 1997

Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1994

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Highlights

Number of Public Libraries and Their Service Outlets and Governance

- 8,921 public libraries (administrative entities) were reported in the 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1994 (table 1).

- About 11 percent of the public libraries serve 70 percent of the population of legally served areas in the United States (derived from tables 1A and 1B).[1] Each of these public libraries has a legal service area population of 50,000 or more (table 1B).

- 1,455 public libraries (over 16 percent) reported one or more branch library outlets, with a total of 7,025. The total number of central library outlets reported was 8,879. The total number of stationary outlets reported (central library outlets and branch library outlets) was 15,904. About 9 percent of reporting public libraries had one or more bookmobile outlets, with a total of 997 (table 2).

- About 55 percent of public libraries were part of a municipal government; nearly 12 percent were part of a county/parish; nearly 6 percent had multijurisdictional governance under an intergovernmental agreement; over 9 percent were non-profit association or agency libraries; about 4 percent were part of a school district; and about 8 percent were separate government units known as library districts. Less than 1 percent were combinations of academic/public libraries or school/public libraries. Just over 5 percent did not report or reported a form of governance not mentioned here (table 17).

- 80.4 percent of public libraries had a single direct service outlet (table 18).

Income, Expenditures, and Staffing

- Public libraries reported that approximately 78 percent of their total operating income of about $5.3 billion came from local sources, about 12 percent from the state, 1 percent from federal sources, and over 8 percent from other sources, such as gifts and donations, service fees and fines (table 10).

- Per capita operating income from local sources was under $3 for 13 percent of public libraries, $3 to $14.99 for approximately 51 percent, and $15 to $29.99 for 25 percent of public libraries.[2] 10.7 percent of libraries had a per capita income from local sources of $30 or more (table 11).

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[1]The percent distribution was derived from tables 1A and 1B. The sum of the five columns on table 1A where the population of the legal service area is greater than 49,999 is 10.7. The sum of the five columns on table 1B where the population of the legal service area is greater than 49,999 is 70.6 percent.

[2]Per capita figures are based on the total unduplicated population of legal service areas in the states, not on the total population of the states. Population of the legal service area means the population of those areas in the state for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives income, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider. It does not include the population of unserved areas. For additional information, see definitions for "Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas" and "Population of Legal Service Area" in Appendix B — Glossary.

- Total operating expenditures for public libraries were over $4.9 billion in 1994. Of this, about 65 percent was expended for paid staff and nearly 15 percent for the library collection (table 12). The average U.S. per capita operating expenditure was $19.93. The highest average per capita operating expenditure in the 50 states was $35.40 and the lowest was $8.45 (table 13).

- About 40 percent of public libraries reported operating expenditures of less than $50,000 in 1994; about 39 percent expended between $50,000 and $399,999; and about 22 percent exceeded $400,000 (table 14).

Staffing and Collections

- Public libraries reported a total of nearly 112,823 paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff (table 8).

- Nationwide, public libraries reported nearly 672 million books and serial volumes in their collections or 2.7 volumes per capita. By state, the number of volumes per capita ranged from 1.7 to 4.9 (table 6).

- Nationwide, public libraries reported collections of nearly 24 million audio materials and nearly 9.3 million video materials (table 6).

Circulation and Interlibrary Loans

- Total nationwide circulation of library materials was nearly 1.6 billion or 6.4 per capita. Highest state-wide circulation per capita in the fifty states was 11.8 and lowest was 3.1 (table 4).

- Nationwide, nearly 7.9 million library materials were loaned by public libraries to other libraries (table 4).

Children's Services

- Nationwide circulation of children's materials was nearly 492 million or about 31 percent of total circulation. Attendance at children's programs was over 38 million (table 5).

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The collection and publication of a census of this magnitude has been a team effort. It would not have been accomplished without the support of the following individuals and organizations: the local public librarians who provided the data; the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) State Data Coordinators; the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA); the American Library Association (ALA); and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS).

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Introduction

The tables in this E.D. TABS summarize information about public libraries in the fifty states and the District of Columbia for state fiscal year 1994. However, some public libraries in six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont) reported public library data for a fiscal year that ended in 1993. These data were collected through the seventh Public Libraries Survey (PLS). The survey is conducted annually by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for public library data.

This E.D. TABS includes information about service measures such as reference transactions, public service hours, interlibrary loans, circulation, library visits, children's program attendance, and circulation of children's materials. It also includes information about size of collection, staffing, operating income and expenditures, type of governance, and type of administrative structure. For public library service outlets, summary information is provided about the number and type of outlets.

FSCS is a cooperative system through which states and the outlying areas submit individual public library data to NCES on a voluntary basis. At the state level, FSCS is administered by State Data Coordinators (SDCs) each one appointed by the Chief Officer of the State Library Agency. The SDC collects the requested data from public libraries and submits these data to NCES. NCES aggregates the data to provide the state and national totals presented in this E.D. TABS. In the 1994 submission year, all 50 states and the District of Columbia submitted data. Appendix A provides additional detail on the history of and future plans for the Public Libraries Survey.

There are 39 tables in this E.D. TABS. Table 1 has 3 parts (tables 1, 1A, and 1B); tables 2 through 19 are in sets of 2 each. The base table in each set displays data for the nation as a whole and for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The A table in each set displays the same data by 11 ranges of size for the population of legal service areas.

Items collected but not reported in this E.D. TAB:

- **Data about Public Library Service Outlets.** The following items were collected in fiscal years 1993 and 1994, but they are not reported in this E.D. TABS: estimated range of population of legal service area by public library service outlet, the location of public library service outlets relative to a metropolitan area, number of books-by-mail only outlets, number of bookmobiles by bookmobile outlet, and state library agencies and their outlets.

- **Data about Number of Films.** Data on the number of films were collected but not reported in FY 1994 due to the declining significance of these data as determined by a ballot of the states.

- **Identifying Information about Individual Public Libraries and their Outlets.** As in the past, identifying and descriptive data were collected for each public library. Identifying information was also collected for each public library service outlet, the state library agencies, and some systems, federations, and cooperative services. Although these items and the data about public library service outlets noted above are not included in this E.D. TABS, they will be reported on the Public Libraries Survey file released on Internet and on diskette.

Terminology Used to Describe the Structures and Relationships Among and Within Public Libraries

This survey collects identifying information for and/or data about administrative entities and public library service outlets. The structure among public libraries and their outlets is described below.

- **Administrative entities.** An administrative entity is the public library, state library agency, system, federation, or cooperative service that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to a particular client group. The administrative entity may be administrative only and have no public library service outlets, it may have a single outlet, or it may have more than one public library service outlet. The types of administrative structures for public libraries are reported in table 18.

Types of Administrative Entities

- **Public libraries.** In this E.D. TABS, the term "public library" means a public library that is an administrative entity. Public libraries are one of three types of administrative entities, and the focus of this E.D. TABS. See Appendix B for the definition of a public library.

- **State library agencies.** State library agencies are one of the three types of administrative entities. A state library agency is the agency within each of the states and outlying areas authorized to develop library services in the state or territory. It may also provide direct services to the public. Some state library agencies also have service outlets. Data for state library agencies and their outlets are not included in the tables.

- **System, federation, or cooperative services.** A system, federation, or cooperative service is an autonomous library joined by formal or informal agreement(s) with other autonomous libraries to perform various services cooperatively, such as resource sharing and communications. Under the Public Libraries Survey, a public library may have the word "system" in its legal name but does not identify itself as a headquarters of or as a member of a system, federation or cooperative service, unless it has an agreement with another autonomous library. These agreements can be with other public libraries or with other types of libraries, such as school or academic libraries. Data for library systems, federation, or cooperative services are not collected by the Public Libraries Survey. However, a survey item called Interlibrary Relationship Code collects data on each public library's system status (see table 19).

Public Library Service Outlets

- **Public library service outlets.** Public libraries can have one or more outlets that provide direct public library service. The three types of public library service outlets reported in this E.D. TABS are central library outlets, branch library outlets, and bookmobile outlets. A fourth type, books-by-mail only outlets, was collected but not reported in this E.D. TABS. See Appendix B for definitions of these terms. Table 2 reports data concerning public library service outlets.

Technical Notes

Survey Universe

The respondents for this E.D. TABS were the 8,921 public libraries identified in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, by state library agencies. Although data were not systematically collected from public libraries on Native American reservations, Native American Tribal Government was added as a reporting category for type of local government structure, beginning with the FY 1993 survey. The number of public libraries reported on reservations increased from 10 in FY 1993 to 17 in FY 1994. Data for American Indian/Alaskan Native Tribal Governments are reported in the "Other" category on table 17. Data were not collected from military libraries that provide public library services or from libraries that serve the residents of institutions, because the FSCS considers these to be special libraries. In fiscal year 1994, requests for data were sent to the following outlying areas: American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, Republic of Palau, and U.S. Virgin Islands. Data for the six outlying areas are not included in this E.D. TABS since no data were submitted by the outlying areas.

Survey Response

Unit response. A total of 8,727 of the 8,921 public libraries responded to the Public Libraries Survey, for a unit response rate of 97.8 percent. Respondents to the survey are defined as public library administrative entities for which population of the legal service area was reported (an item provided by the state data coordinator) and which responded to at least three of the five following survey items: total paid employees, total income, total operating expenditures, book/serial volumes, and total circulation.

Item response. NCES statistical standards specify that items with a response rate of less than 70 percent should not be used in analysis. For nationwide totals, item response rates did not fall below 70 percent for any variable. For statewide totals, response rates fell below 70 percent in 12 states for a few data items (library visits, reference transactions, circulation of children's materials, and children's program attendance). These data have been suppressed from the tables (replaced with --). A single dash was used in the tables for data items with a 0 percent response (e.g., state was total nonrespondent). These data should be used with caution, as discussed below.

Totals and response rates reported on base tables are sometimes higher than those reported on A tables. This is generally because the base table consists of public libraries reporting one variable, whereas the corresponding A table consists of public libraries reporting both the variable contained on the base table, and a nonzero value for population of legal service area. On the A tables, because the specific item and population of legal service area (two variables) were required, fewer public libraries may be included. On those base tables showing per capita data, the same response criteria were used as were used on the corresponding A table.

Percentages Reported on Tables

Percentages rather than raw numbers are used in many of the table distributions in order to provide a clearer perspective on the patterns in these data. Percentages are helpful in situations where not all public libraries reported a particular data element or where a public library reported a total, but not all the detail comprising a total (e.g., total staff expenditures, but not expenditures for salaries and wages or employee benefits). Using percentages based on public libraries that reported detail as well as totals effectively imputed the average percentage distribution for public libraries that only reported totals and not the detail. Note: To obtain a desired value on a percentage distribution table (e.g., table 10), multiply the percentage

for the item by the total associated with the item (the total may be on a different table) and divide by 100. This will be an imputed value. Percentage distributions may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Paid Staff (Full-Time Equivalent)

Data on paid staff in this report (tables 8 through 9A) represent reported figures as of the last day of the fiscal year, including all positions funded in the library's budget whether those positions are filled or not. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours was set as the measure of full-time employment (FTE). To compute full-time equivalents of part-time employees, the total number of hours worked per week by part-time employees in each category was divided by the 40 hours measure of FTE (e.g., 60 hours per week of part-time work divided by 40 hours per full-time week equals 1.50 FTE). Data were reported to two decimal places.

Data Collection and Use of Technology

The Public Libraries Survey, FY 1994 was mailed to the states in mid-May and had a due date of August 31, 1995. The last state submission was received in late-January 1996. Data reported on this survey are usually only part of the data most states collect from their local public libraries. Generally, states collect these data using paper forms, rather than electronically.

For reporting to the NCES, State Data Coordinators used a personal computer software known as DECPLUS, Version 2.1. States used DECPLUS to report basic data for the public library universe and identifying information for each public library and service outlet. DECPLUS permits direct data entry (from questionnaires the states used with their public libraries) or the import of data from machine readable files (e.g., Lotus 1-2-3, dBASE, or ASCII). In addition, states used DECPLUS to edit their data (including making historical comparisons, checking for mathematical accuracy and for missing and out-of-range data) before submitting the data to NCES on diskette. DECPLUS was then used by NCES to merge files from all 50 states and the District of Columbia, edit the data, and produce the tables in this E.D. TABS.

Quality Review

The Public Libraries Survey data was edited by the states and NCES based on established editing criteria (see below). Prior to data submission, NCES, its contractors, and members of the FSCS Steering Committee provided technical assistance to states upon request.

State level. DECPLUS performed five main types of error checks based on predetermined criteria and provided error messages and warnings to the user. The first type of error check, for relational errors, indicated that two or more related data elements were inconsistent. These included, for example, "Total Operating Expenditures" being less than 75 percent of "Total Operating Income" or "ALA-MLS Librarians" being greater than "Total Librarians." The second type of error check was for out-of-range data (e.g., "Average Public Service Hours per Outlet per week is less than 10"). Changes outside an acceptable range were identified. In the third type of error check, DECPLUS automatically calculated totals by summing the parts comprising the totals, and identified totals that were incorrect. In the fourth type of error check, DECPLUS alerted the user if an item was left blank. Finally, DECPLUS performed a fifth type of error check, an historical data check. This check compared prior-year data to current-year data and identified data falling outside an "acceptable range". Other features of DECPLUS enabled states to generate a short summary of their state's data and up to 19 tables showing their state's data by population ranges. States could also generate up to 16 single library tables, showing data for individual public libraries.

These DECPLUS features allowed states to review and correct their data before submitting the data to NCES. After State Data Coordinators prepared the Public Libraries Survey submissions, Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA) signed forms authorizing their state's submission.

National level. NCES and the U. S. Bureau of the Census (who performs all data processing for this survey through an interagency agreement with NCES) conducted two major data editing operations, working directly with State Data Coordinators and the FSCS Steering Committee. First, each state data submission was reviewed for completeness, and states were contacted to resolve any problems with their submission (e.g., missing files). Non-response follow-up was also conducted as part of this operation. Second, after data were received from all 50 states and the District of Columbia, a preliminary file was reviewed. As part of this review, the DECPLUS edits were rerun on the preliminary file to determine if questionable data still remained on the file. In addition, preliminary tables were reviewed by the FSCS Steering Committee, the states, and NCES. NCES developed "state findings" which incorporated data quality concerns of the FSCS Steering Committee and NCES. These findings were mailed to the state data coordinators in February 1996, along with a copy of their state data in the E.D. TABS format. The states reviewed these findings and submitted revised data (if appropriate) for incorporation into the final file. The last data correction was submitted in April 1996. Dr. E. Walter Terrie of the Center for Study of Population, Florida State University, performed data quality checks of the preliminary file for feedback to the states and NCES at the annual workshop.

Caveats for Using These Data

Using the Data to Make Comparisons

Totals, averages, and percentage distributions in the tables are calculated on the basis of responding public libraries only. The percentage of public libraries responding to a given item in this E.D. TABS varied across states, ranging from 0 to 100 percent. There was no imputation for unit or item nonresponse. Thus, unless the response rate to a particular item was 100 percent, totals for items such as total operating expenditures or total income are probably underestimates. The effect of nonresponse on averages is less predictable since bias in averages depends on the distribution of nonresponding public libraries on the item in question. The percentage of public libraries responding to items on the tables are presented along with the estimates. Readers are urged to take these response rates into account when making inferences or forming conclusions.

In computing ratios of one data element to another, only those public libraries responding to both data elements were used in the computation. The number of public libraries responding to both data elements may be different from the number responding to the individual data elements. Because of variable response rates among states and, as detailed below, differences in reporting periods and definitions used by states, comparisons across categories, states, or with previously published data should be made with caution.

While not a state, the District of Columbia is included in this report. Special care should be used in comparing data for a city with data for a state. Caution should also be used in making comparisons with data from the state of Hawaii. Hawaii reports only one public library for the state.

Reporting Period

One methodological issue in using these data is the time period covered by the data. The FY 1994 Public Libraries Survey requested data for state fiscal year 1994. In some states, the fiscal year reporting period varies among localities. In such cases, the state was requested to report the earliest starting date and latest ending date reported to them by their public libraries. Therefore, the reporting period for some states spans more than a 12-month period. However, in these states, each public library reported data for a 12-month period. Collectively, the FY 1994 data spanned the time period from November 1992 to December 1994. A total of 12 different reporting periods were used by states for the FY 1994 data (see table below).

States by Reporting Period

07/93 - 06/94	10/93 - 09/94	01/94 - 12/94	OTHER
AK	AL	AR	06/93 - 07/94: AZ, NC
CA	DC	CO	02/93 - 12/94: ME
CT	FL	IN	01/93 - 06/94: PA
DE	ID	KS	01/93 - 12/94: TX
GA	MS	LA	01/93 - 07/94: NE
HI		MN	01/93 - 08/94: VT
IL		NJ	06/93 - 12/94: NY
IA		ND	07/93 - 12/94: NH, UT, MO
KY		SD	11/92 - 09/94: MI
MD		WA	
MA		WI	
MT			
NV			
NM			
OH			
OK			
OR			
RI			
SC			
TN			
VA			
WV			
WY			

Definitions

The Public Libraries Survey, FY 1994 collected information on 44 data items for each public library, including 33 basic data items and 11 library identification items. The survey collected 12 data items for each public library service outlet. In addition, four data items were collected directly from each state library on state characteristics of the data submission. The Public Libraries Survey definitions for these data elements are shown in Appendix B. The definitions actually used by some states in collecting data from their public libraries, however, may not be consistent with Public Libraries Survey definitions. The NCES *Report on Coverage Evaluation in the Public Library Statistics Program* (NCES 94-430) and their *Report on Evaluation of Definitions Used in the Public Library Statistics Program* (NCES 95-430) address issues of consistency of definitions among states.

Public library. The Public Libraries Survey data collection used the following definition of a public library: "A public library is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve the residents of a community, district, or region. A public library is an entity that provides at least the following: 1) an organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof; 2) a paid staff to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, and/or educational needs of a clientele; 3) an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele; and 4) the facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule." For purposes of the Public Libraries Survey data collection, however, state law prevails in the determination of a public library and not all states' definitions are the same as the Public Libraries Survey definition.

Library visits and reference transactions. Public libraries provided annual counts for library visits and reference transactions if they were available. Otherwise, annual estimates were provided, based on a count taken during a typical week in October, multiplied by 52. Thus, the values reported for library visits and reference transactions may represent actual tallies or they may be estimates. For more information see Appendix B.

Population of Legal Service Area

There are significant methodological differences in the ways states calculate the three data items on population reported on this survey: their population of legal service areas, their total unduplicated population of legal service areas, and their official state total population estimates. The time periods for which these population counts are made also vary.

Another methodological issue is that the calculated total for "Population of Legal Service Areas" of public libraries in a state may, in some cases, exceed the state's actual population or the state's total unduplicated population of legal service areas. This is because adjacent public libraries may count the same population. For example, a county library and a city library within the county may both receive income from the same city, so both may serve and count the same population.

If a state's calculated total for "Population of Legal Service Areas" exceeds either their state population or their "Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas", the state has "overlapping" service areas. A total of 23 states reported overlapping service areas (see Appendix C for a list of these states). South Dakota did not provide "Population of Legal Service Area" data for all public libraries so it could not be determined whether the state has overlapping service areas. The remaining states and the District of Columbia provided the same figure for "Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas" as they provided for "Population of Legal Service Area".

In order to do meaningful analysis of data involving population of legal service areas, such as total circulation per capita in a state or the nation, the population of legal service areas data in states with overlapping service areas were adjusted to eliminate such duplicative reporting. To accomplish this, each state library agency provided a single, state-level figure for "Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas". The unduplicated population data provided by the states may vary from that provided by sources that use standard methodology (e.g., U.S. Bureau of the Census). The populations of unserved areas were not included in this figure.

An adjusted (unduplicated) population of legal service area was then derived for each public library in a state. This was done by forming the ratio of the public library's reported "Population of Legal Service Area" to the state's calculated total for "Population of Legal Service Areas" and applying the ratio to the state's "Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas". Table 1 provides the reported "Population of Legal Service Areas" for each state and the "Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Areas" for each state which was used to adjust the reported population of legal service areas in the state. In the other tables, the data involving population of legal service areas (such as library visits per capita, or serial subscriptions per 1,000) are based on the adjusted population of legal service areas, not the reported population of legal service areas.

Beginning with the 1991 data, E.D. TABS tables that include "Population of Legal Service Areas" (the A tables) and the per capita or per 1,000 population data in the base tables are restricted to public libraries that reported a nonzero value for "Population of Legal Service Area." Therefore, the user should exercise caution in making comparisons between the corresponding tables from the 1990 data, which were not similarly restricted, and data from the 1991, 1992, 1993, or 1994 tables.

Ordering Machine-Readable Data and Publications

Printed Publications

- *Public Libraries in Forty-Four States and the District of Columbia: 1988*; An NCES Working Paper (November 1989). (Out of print.)[3]
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in Fifty States and the District of Columbia: 1989* (April 1991). (Out of print.)
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the U.S.: 1990* (June 1992). (Out of print.)
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1991* (April 1993). (Out of print.)
- *Report on Coverage Evaluation of the Public Library Statistics Program* (June 1994). Prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics by the Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00662-6 ($11.00).
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1992* (August 1994). For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00670-7. (Out of print.)
- *Data Comparability and Public Policy: New Interest in Public Library Data*. Working Paper No. 94-07 presented at Meetings of the American Statistical Association. National Center for Education Statistics, November 1994.
- *Report on Evaluation of Definitions Used in the Public Library Statistics Program* (January 1995). Prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics by the Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00736-3 ($6.00).
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1993* (September 1995). For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00800-9 ($8.00).
- *Finance Data in the Public Library Statistics Program: Definitions, Internal Consistency, and Comparisons to Secondary Sources* (April 1995). Prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics by the Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. NCES No. 95-209. For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00764-9 ($5.50).
- *Staffing Data in the Public Library Statistics Program: Definitions, Internal Consistency, and Comparisons to Secondary Sources* (August 1995). Prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics by the Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. NCES No. 95-186. For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00795-9 ($5.00).

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[3] Out of print publications are available electronically.

- *Public Library Structure and Organization in the United States*. NCES No. 96-229 (March 1996). This publication is not available through the Government Printing Office. Contact the National Education Data Resource Center (NEDRC) at (703) 845-3151 for a free copy of this publication.

More recent publications may be available through the Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents (GPO). Write to: New Orders, Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. You may place credit card orders by Fax at (202) 512-2250.

Data Files Released on Diskette

- Public Libraries in Forty-Four States and the District of Columbia: 1988 (March 1990).
- Public Libraries in Fifty States and the District of Columbia: 1989 (May 1990).
- Public Libraries Data, 1990 (July 1992).

The NCES data files above are generally available on computer diskette through the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, National Library of Education, 555 New Jersey Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20208-5725.

- Public Libraries Data FY 1991 (November 1993).
- Public Libraries Data FY 1992 (September 1994). For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00675-8 ($15.00).
- Public Libraries Data FY 1993 (July, 1995). For sale through the Government Printing Office, No. 065-000-00790-8 ($17.00).

The NCES data files above are generally available through the Government Printing Office. Telephone: (202) 512-1800. Upon request the National Education Data Resource Center (NEDRC) will provide you the data files and some publications free of charge. The NEDRC also responds to requests for tabulations and limited analysis of NCES studies and surveys. Their telephone number is (703) 845-3151.

Electronic Releases of Publications and Data Files

The items below are available through the OERI toll-free Electronic Bulletin Board System (EBBS). For more information, call 202-219-1526.

- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries: 1990* (March 1992).
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1991* (March 1993).
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1992* (May 1994).
- *E.D. TABS: Public Libraries in the United States: 1993* (September 1995).

How t o Access the Data

Under its 6 library surveys, NCES regularly publishes E.D. TABS which consist of tables, usually presenting state and national totals, a survey description, and data highlights. NCES also published separate, more in-depth studies analyzing these data. Many of these publications are available in printed format and over the Internet. Edited raw data from the library surveys are made available on data diskettes, CD-ROM, and also over the Internet.

Internet Access

To reach NCES library products on the Department of Education, NCES World Wide Web site, type the URL address:http://www.ed.gov/NCES. Then select "Data and Surveys", then "Libraries", then choose from a list of options.

To reach NCES products on the Department of Education, OERI Gopher Server, point to **gopher.ed.gov:10000** and choose from a list of options.

To Obtain Reports, Data Files, Special Tabulations and Help with Internet:

For help obtaining NCES reports and data files through Internet, Government Printing Office (GPO) or the National Education Data Resource Center (NEDRC), contact the NEDRC, 1900 N. Beauregard St., Suite 200, Alexandria, VA 22311-1722, telephone: (703) 845-3151, fax: (703) 820-7465; or e-mail: <nedrc@inet.ed.gov>.

Additional Information

The NCES data files are generally available through the Governments Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents (GPO). You may also place credit card orders by Fax. To order **printed publications** of the E.D. TABS, contact the Government Printing Office (GPO):

New Orders
Superintendent of Documents, GPO
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
Fax: (202) 512-2250
Telephone: (202) 512-1800

To order the **data file and documentation on diskette**, contact the Government Printing Office (GPO):

Superintendent of Documents, GPO
Attn: Electronic Products
P.O. Box 37082
Washington, D.C. 20013-7082
Fax: (202) 512-1262
Telephone: (202) 512-1530

Upon request the National Education Data Resource Center (NEDRC) will provide the data files and some publications free of charge. The NEDRC also responds to requests for tabulations and limited analysis of NCES studies and surveys. Contact NEDRC at:

NEDRC
1900 N. Beauregard Street, Suite 200
Alexandria, VA 22311-1722
Fax: (703) 820-7465
Telephone: (703) 845-3151
E-mail to: nedrc@inet.ed.gov

Tables

Table 1.-- Number of public libraries, population of legal service area, and unduplicated population by legal service area, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area		Unduplicated population of legal service area
		Total	Response rate	
		(in thousands)		(in thousands)
50 States and DC	8,921	255,540	99.9	248,615
Alabama	207	3,899	100.0	3,899
Alaska	87	606	100.0	606
Arizona	39	3,904	100.0	3,789
Arkansas	35	2,265	100.0	2,265
California	170	32,026	100.0	32,026
Colorado	120	3,731	100.0	3,634
Connecticut	194	3,994	100.0	3,279
Delaware	29	666	100.0	666
District of Columbia	1	607	100.0	607
Florida	97	13,629	100.0	13,567
Georgia	54	7,213	100.0	7,213
Hawaii	1	1,271	100.0	1,271
Idaho	107	942	100.0	926
Illinois	606	10,272	100.0	10,272
Indiana	238	5,281	100.0	5,281
Iowa	518	2,921	100.0	2,814
Kansas	324	2,064	100.0	2,064
Kentucky	116	3,651	100.0	3,651
Louisiana	65	4,342	100.0	4,315
Maine	232	1,080	100.0	998
Maryland	24	4,922	100.0	4,922
Massachusetts	373	6,034	100.0	5,992
Michigan	380	9,326	100.0	9,295
Minnesota	132	4,515	100.0	4,515
Mississippi	47	2,593	100.0	2,573
Missouri	147	4,856	100.0	4,856
Montana	82	822	100.0	822
Nebraska	269	1,291	100.0	1,291
Nevada	23	1,494	100.0	1,494
New Hampshire	229	1,233	100.0	1,117
New Jersey	309	8,468	100.0	7,762
New Mexico	73	1,149	100.0	1,147
New York	741	17,805	100.0	16,618
North Carolina	74	6,612	100.0	6,612
North Dakota	78	555	100.0	545
Ohio	250	11,113	100.0	11,113
Oklahoma	112	2,603	100.0	2,565
Oregon	124	2,868	100.0	2,868
Pennsylvania	445	11,717	100.0	11,549
Rhode Island	51	1,425	100.0	1,003
South Carolina	40	3,691	100.0	3,664
South Dakota	113	553	92.9	680
Tennessee	140	8,032	100.0	5,025
Texas	496	16,281	100.0	16,281
Utah	69	1,811	100.0	1,811
Vermont	200	551	99.0	519
Virginia	90	6,374	100.0	6,350
Washington	69	5,158	100.0	5,158
West Virginia	97	1,793	99.0	1,793
Wisconsin	381	5,061	100.0	5,061
Wyoming	23	469	100.0	469

Notes:
- A state's total population of legal service area may be more than its total population because, in some states, some public libraries have overlapping service areas.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which a nonzero value for population of legal service area was reported.
- Totals are underestimates if the response rate is less than 100 percent.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

See notes at end of table.

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Table 1A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area: Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution											
50 States and DC	8,921	10.9	18.6	14.8	16.7	18.5	9.7	5.6	3.4	1.0	0.5	0.2	99.9
Alabama	207	8.7	21.3	16.9	16.9	19.3	9.2	4.8	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Alaska	87	59.8	16.1	8.0	6.9	5.7	1.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Arizona	39	5.1	2.6	17.9	12.8	10.3	10.3	5.1	28.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	100.0
Arkansas	35	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	22.9	20.0	40.0	11.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
California	170	0.6	1.8	0.6	2.9	14.7	18.8	24.7	20.6	7.1	4.7	3.5	100.0
Colorado	120	7.5	20.8	17.5	16.7	17.5	7.5	3.3	6.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Connecticut	194	0.5	8.8	11.9	22.2	31.4	13.9	8.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Delaware	29	0.0	0.0	17.2	34.5	24.1	10.3	10.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	97	0.0	3.1	5.2	10.3	21.6	17.5	12.4	15.5	7.2	5.2	2.1	100.0
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	11.1	33.3	24.1	7.4	7.4	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	107	19.6	27.1	17.8	16.8	7.5	8.4	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Illinois	606	7.6	22.9	18.3	17.0	19.5	9.7	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Indiana	238	2.1	19.3	15.1	23.1	20.2	10.5	5.0	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
Iowa	518	17.8	41.3	19.1	11.4	5.8	2.9	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kansas	324	43.8	28.1	13.3	5.9	4.9	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kentucky	116	0.0	0.9	0.0	18.1	49.1	20.7	8.6	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.2	33.8	24.6	20.0	9.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maine	232	14.7	35.8	22.4	18.5	7.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	25.0	20.8	25.0	4.2	16.7	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	373	8.0	14.2	13.4	20.6	26.5	11.3	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Michigan	380	2.4	6.8	22.1	26.6	21.8	8.9	6.3	3.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	100.0
Minnesota	132	11.4	26.5	12.1	16.7	11.4	7.6	3.8	6.8	3.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.3	21.3	29.8	31.9	8.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	147	2.0	21.1	17.7	17.0	22.4	8.2	6.1	2.7	1.4	1.4	0.0	100.0
Montana	82	8.5	31.7	20.7	15.9	14.6	3.7	3.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	48.7	30.5	8.2	6.7	3.0	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nevada	23	8.7	8.7	21.7	8.7	17.4	17.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	100.0
New Hampshire	229	21.0	26.2	26.6	15.3	7.0	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

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Table 1A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by population of legal service area, and by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area: Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution											
New Jersey	309	0.0	4.2	9.4	26.5	34.3	14.2	6.8	2.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	73	19.2	21.9	12.3	21.9	11.0	9.6	2.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
New York	741	11.5	21.3	16.3	18.5	17.9	9.6	3.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	1.4	5.4	4.1	28.4	31.1	23.0	5.4	1.4	0.0	100.0
North Dakota	78	32.1	30.8	9.0	11.5	10.3	2.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	0.0	1.6	6.8	24.4	30.0	19.6	10.4	3.6	1.6	2.0	0.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	8.9	30.4	20.5	14.3	14.3	4.5	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.0	100.0
Oregon	124	13.7	14.5	13.7	14.5	25.8	8.9	4.8	3.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	445	1.6	9.4	13.0	23.1	30.1	13.5	5.4	2.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0
Rhode Island	51	2.0	0.0	9.8	17.6	39.2	17.6	9.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	7.5	32.5	25.0	25.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	113	32.4	32.4	12.4	7.6	12.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.9
Tennessee	140	0.0	0.7	6.4	15.7	35.7	18.6	10.0	6.4	5.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Texas	496	2.8	13.5	21.2	21.8	20.8	9.3	4.8	4.0	0.8	0.2	0.8	100.0
Utah	69	2.9	24.6	14.5	18.8	24.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Vermont	200	30.3	39.4	17.2	9.1	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0
Virginia	90	0.0	2.2	2.2	8.9	21.1	28.9	15.6	17.8	2.2	1.1	0.0	100.0
Washington	69	14.5	17.4	8.7	11.6	14.5	8.7	5.8	10.1	5.8	2.9	0.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	1.0	7.3	16.7	29.2	21.9	13.5	9.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0
Wisconsin	381	5.5	26.2	24.4	17.1	16.0	6.3	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	4.3	4.3	26.1	39.1	17.4	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which population of legal service area was reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which a nonzero value for population of legal service area was reported.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 1B.--Percentage distribution of service area population, by population of legal service area, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area	Population of legal service area: Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	Response rate
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution											
50 States and DC	8,921	255,540	0.2	1.1	1.9	4.2	10.3	11.8	13.8	17.9	12.0	13.3	13.6	99.9
Alabama	207	3,899	0.3	2.0	3.2	6.4	16.3	18.8	19.2	18.1	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Alaska	87	606	3.2	3.7	4.2	8.0	13.7	6.2	0.0	61.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Arizona	39	3,904	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.6	3.7	3.9	36.6	7.9	18.2	26.5	100.0
Arkansas	35	2,265	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.6	11.8	46.0	22.3	13.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
California	170	32,026	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	3.7	9.4	16.0	13.7	19.2	36.6	100.0
Colorado	120	3,731	0.2	1.2	2.0	3.7	7.7	7.9	8.1	32.3	36.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Connecticut	194	3,994	0.0	0.8	2.2	7.7	24.5	23.2	26.4	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Delaware	29	666	0.0	0.0	3.1	11.5	17.1	16.4	35.4	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	607	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	97	13,629	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.4	4.4	6.8	18.1	18.2	27.2	22.0	100.0
Georgia	54	7,213	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.4	17.7	27.9	16.0	32.6	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	1,271	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	107	942	1.1	5.0	7.4	13.3	12.6	31.0	14.1	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Illinois	606	10,272	0.3	2.3	3.9	7.1	18.6	19.8	15.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	27.1	100.0
Indiana	238	5,281	0.1	1.5	2.6	7.4	14.7	15.5	15.2	22.8	5.7	14.6	0.0	100.0
Iowa	518	2,921	2.2	11.9	12.0	14.2	14.6	16.4	17.8	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kansas	324	2,064	3.2	7.3	7.2	6.9	11.4	12.5	6.6	14.9	30.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kentucky	116	3,651	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	24.9	23.2	19.4	10.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	4,342	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	8.9	13.6	21.8	23.8	30.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maine	232	1,080	2.2	12.1	17.7	28.7	26.5	6.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	4,922	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.9	7.3	18.6	8.9	60.5	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	373	6,034	0.3	1.4	3.1	9.5	25.9	23.0	22.4	5.3	0.0	9.1	0.0	100.0
Michigan	380	9,326	0.1	0.5	3.4	8.1	13.5	12.4	18.4	21.5	11.1	0.0	11.0	100.0
Minnesota	132	4,515	0.2	1.3	1.2	3.1	5.7	8.1	7.8	29.9	27.6	15.1	0.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	2,593	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.1	19.9	39.9	23.4	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	147	4,856	0.1	1.1	2.0	3.7	11.4	9.3	14.4	15.1	13.5	29.4	0.0	100.0
Montana	82	822	0.5	5.5	7.6	11.2	19.6	15.0	26.9	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	1,291	5.5	9.5	5.9	10.1	10.1	16.2	0.0	16.6	26.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nevada	23	1,494	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.1	4.0	10.3	4.7	7.1	18.9	52.4	0.0	100.0
New Hampshire	229	1,233	2.8	8.1	17.8	19.8	20.3	16.5	6.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

See notes at end of table

Table 1B.—Percentage distribution of service area population, by population of legal service area, and by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Population of legal service area	Population of legal service area: Less than 1,000	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more	Response rate
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution											
New Jersey	309	8,468	0.0	0.3	1.4	7.1	18.9	18.3	17.4	16.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	73	1,149	0.7	2.5	2.6	9.4	10.0	20.4	10.9	0.0	43.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
New York	741	17,805	0.3	1.5	2.4	5.4	12.2	13.7	9.2	6.2	2.6	5.4	41.1	100.0
North Carolina	74	6,612	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	11.7	25.2	35.4	18.6	7.7	0.0	100.0
North Dakota	78	555	2.9	7.1	4.1	11.8	25.7	11.5	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	11,113	0.0	0.1	0.6	3.9	10.3	15.2	17.2	11.3	12.3	29.2	0.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	2,603	0.3	2.0	3.0	4.2	9.1	6.8	8.6	13.8	9.8	42.4	0.0	100.0
Oregon	124	2,868	0.4	1.1	2.2	4.4	18.6	15.2	16.5	20.2	0.0	21.4	0.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	445	11,717	0.0	0.7	1.8	6.6	17.8	17.7	13.2	15.3	8.1	5.3	13.5	100.0
Rhode Island	51	1,425	0.1	0.0	1.4	4.8	25.3	19.8	26.0	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	3,691	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	12.7	19.0	41.4	25.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	113	553	3.7	9.5	7.9	10.3	35.6	4.6	9.9	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.9
Tennessee	140	8,032	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.1	10.7	10.6	11.0	18.7	29.4	17.0	0.0	100.0
Texas	496	16,281	0.1	0.7	2.4	4.9	10.3	9.9	10.1	18.6	9.1	3.3	30.5	100.0
Utah	69	1,811	0.1	1.7	1.9	5.0	14.3	5.4	11.9	28.4	0.0	31.2	0.0	100.0
Vermont	200	551	7.3	22.2	20.9	22.5	20.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0
Virginia	90	6,374	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	4.9	15.5	15.2	39.1	10.4	13.8	0.0	100.0
Washington	69	5,158	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.1	3.1	4.1	5.5	25.3	30.8	29.2	0.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	1,793	0.0	0.7	3.4	11.2	17.0	23.5	33.6	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0
Wisconsin	381	5,061	0.3	3.4	6.6	9.3	19.3	17.1	13.3	18.1	0.0	12.5	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	469	0.0	0.5	1.0	8.5	30.7	29.5	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which population of legal service area was reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which a nonzero value for population of legal service area was reported.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 2.--Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of service outlets, by type of outlet, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets, by type						
				Stationary outlets					Bookmobiles	
					Centrals		Branches			
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Total	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
50 States and DC	8,921	1,455	836	15,904	8,879	99.9	7,025	99.9	997	99.9
Alabama	207	21	16	281	207	100.0	74	100.0	17	100.0
Alaska	87	6	2	104	87	100.0	17	100.0	2	100.0
Arizona	39	13	8	160	88	100.0	72	100.0	14	100.0
Arkansas	35	27	10	193	36	100.0	157	100.0	10	100.0
California	170	107	40	1,038	161	100.0	877	100.0	61	100.0
Colorado	120	28	15	232	114	100.0	118	100.0	17	100.0
Connecticut	194	27	7	243	194	100.0	49	100.0	9	100.0
Delaware	29	1	2	29	27	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1	1	27	1	100.0	26	100.0	1	100.0
Florida	97	41	26	411	114	100.0	297	100.0	30	100.0
Georgia	54	49	35	370	50	100.0	320	100.0	44	100.0
Hawaii	1	1	1	49	1	100.0	48	100.0	6	100.0
Idaho	107	14	5	141	104	100.0	37	100.0	5	100.0
Illinois	606	40	26	757	606	100.0	151	100.0	29	100.0
Indiana	238	57	41	421	239	100.0	182	100.0	49	100.0
Iowa	518	11	6	545	518	100.0	27	100.0	6	100.0
Kansas	324	12	6	373	324	100.0	49	100.0	7	100.0
Kentucky	116	32	102	185	116	100.0	69	100.0	105	100.0
Louisiana	65	50	31	321	65	100.0	256	100.0	33	100.0
Maine	232	3	1	238	232	100.0	6	100.0	1	100.0
Maryland	24	23	10	182	17	100.0	165	100.0	14	100.0
Massachusetts	373	51	10	492	373	100.0	119	100.0	10	100.0
Michigan	380	64	20	659	381	100.0	278	100.0	20	100.0
Minnesota	132	26	16	360	121	100.0	239	100.0	19	100.0
Mississippi	47	39	2	242	47	100.0	195	100.0	2	100.0
Missouri	147	37	25	348	147	100.0	201	100.0	44	100.0
Montana	82	14	3	110	82	100.0	28	100.0	4	100.0
Nebraska	269	2	11	284	269	100.0	15	100.0	11	100.0
Nevada	23	10	3	77	26	100.0	51	100.0	3	100.0
New Hampshire	229	9	2	238	229	100.0	9	100.0	2	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 2.--Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of service outlets, by type of outlet, and by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets, by type						
				Stationary outlets					Bookmobiles	
					Centrals		Branches			
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Total	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
New Jersey	309	44	20	459	309	100.0	150	100.0	21	100.0
New Mexico	73	5	3	94	73	100.0	21	100.0	5	100.0
New York	741	59	10	1,074	741	100.0	333	100.0	11	100.0
North Carolina	74	61	45	350	58	100.0	292	100.0	50	100.0
North Dakota	78	5	14	85	77	100.0	8	100.0	14	100.0
Ohio	250	92	48	689	246	100.0	443	100.0	60	100.0
Oklahoma	112	9	6	193	112	100.0	81	100.0	11	100.0
Oregon	124	18	9	203	125	100.0	78	100.0	11	100.0
Pennsylvania	445	47	28	629	443	100.0	186	100.0	36	100.0
Rhode Island	51	6	2	74	51	100.0	23	100.0	2	100.0
South Carolina	40	34	33	180	40	100.0	140	100.0	36	100.0
South Dakota	113	8	10	124	105	92.9	19	93.8	11	94.7
Tennessee	140	35	14	284	140	100.0	144	100.0	16	100.0
Texas	496	61	16	749	496	100.0	253	100.0	19	100.0
Utah	69	10	24	93	49	100.0	44	100.0	27	100.0
Vermont	200	4	0	204	200	100.0	4	100.0	0	100.0
Virginia	90	53	35	300	82	100.0	218	100.0	38	100.0
Washington	69	22	12	311	61	100.0	250	100.0	23	100.0
West Virginia	97	30	9	174	97	100.0	77	100.0	10	100.0
Wisconsin	381	16	12	451	375	100.0	76	100.0	16	100.0
Wyoming	23	20	3	74	23	100.0	51	100.0	3	100.0

Notes:
- Outlet totals represent data for libraries which responded to the specific item. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item.
- Total stationary outlets is the sum of central and branch libraries.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 2A.--Number of public libraries with service outlets and number of outlets, by type, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of libraries with		Number of outlets, by type			
				Stationary outlets			
		Branches	Book-mobiles	Total	Centrals	Branches	Book-mobiles
Total	8,921	1,454	835	15,900	8,876	7,024	996
Response rate					99.9	99.9	99.9
1,000,000 or more	20	20	12	854	18	836	28
500,000 to 999,999	49	49	33	1,069	52	1,017	76
250,000 to 499,999	88	86	46	1,033	76	957	75
100,000 to 249,999	304	274	149	1,902	321	1,581	184
50,000 to 99,999	504	330	178	1,580	493	1,087	205
25,000 to 49,999	863	306	187	1,649	861	788	191
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	232	153	2,129	1,635	494	159
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	110	48	1,679	1,486	193	48
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	27	13	1,361	1,320	41	13
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	18	10	1,672	1,646	26	11
Less than 1,000	970	2	6	972	968	4	6

Notes:
- Outlet totals represent data for libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse and may be different from totals reported in table 2.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. The response rates appear the same as those in table 2 due to rounding.
- Total stationary outlets is the sum of central and branch libraries.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

Table 3.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet								
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution								
50 States and DC	8,921	4.1	13.1	19.6	21.0	19.7	14.4	7.3	0.8	97.6
Alabama	207	0.0	10.7	26.2	13.1	35.4	9.2	5.3	0.0	99.5
Alaska	87	14.3	35.7	6.0	19.0	13.1	8.3	3.6	0.0	96.6
Arizona	39	0.0	8.6	14.3	31.4	20.0	11.4	14.3	0.0	89.7
Arkansas	35	0.0	8.6	34.3	34.3	5.7	14.3	2.9	0.0	100.0
California	170	1.8	9.5	20.7	21.3	23.1	17.8	4.1	1.8	99.4
Colorado	120	0.8	10.8	19.2	25.8	20.8	11.7	10.0	0.8	100.0
Connecticut	194	1.7	9.7	11.4	21.7	20.6	25.7	8.6	0.6	90.2
Delaware	29	0.0	3.4	6.9	20.7	44.8	17.2	6.9	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	97	0.0	1.3	11.4	19.0	41.8	19.0	6.3	1.3	81.4
Georgia	54	0.0	1.9	18.9	34.0	26.4	17.0	1.9	0.0	98.1
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Idaho	107	3.8	22.1	24.0	21.2	13.5	11.5	3.8	0.0	97.2
Illinois	606	1.2	6.3	20.5	15.3	16.8	16.7	19.5	3.8	100.0
Indiana	238	0.8	8.4	16.8	24.4	16.4	23.9	8.4	0.8	100.0
Iowa	518	5.3	27.2	30.2	14.8	10.3	9.3	2.6	0.2	95.2
Kansas	324	8.9	27.6	16.8	14.9	15.9	7.6	7.0	1.3	97.2
Kentucky	116	0.0	0.9	19.0	46.6	25.0	6.0	1.7	0.9	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	1.5	27.7	38.5	23.1	7.7	1.5	0.0	100.0
Maine	232	22.0	25.0	15.5	16.8	12.9	6.5	1.3	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	25.0	16.7	25.0	29.2	0.0	4.2	100.0
Massachusetts	373	4.2	17.3	19.0	22.1	19.0	13.1	5.3	0.0	96.0
Michigan	380	0.5	8.0	14.4	26.9	27.4	17.6	4.8	0.5	98.9
Minnesota	132	4.5	11.4	24.2	25.8	19.7	10.6	3.8	0.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	29.8	29.8	31.9	4.3	4.3	0.0	100.0
Missouri	147	0.0	7.5	21.1	25.9	24.5	10.2	10.9	0.0	100.0
Montana	82	4.9	20.7	35.4	19.5	17.1	1.2	1.2	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	12.7	27.1	30.1	11.8	8.7	5.2	4.4	0.0	85.1
Nevada	23	0.0	21.7	21.7	17.4	21.7	13.0	4.3	0.0	100.0
New Hampshire	229	14.0	20.7	26.1	18.9	8.1	9.5	2.7	0.0	96.9

See notes at end of table

Table 3.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet, and by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet								
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution								
New Jersey	309	0.3	1.4	7.1	17.2	25.7	36.8	10.8	0.7	95.8
New Mexico	73	0.0	6.9	20.8	19.4	36.1	12.5	4.2	0.0	98.6
New York	741	1.2	17.5	21.6	17.4	14.8	14.7	11.5	1.2	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	1.4	9.5	31.1	24.3	21.6	12.2	0.0	100.0
North Dakota	78	17.3	25.3	29.3	12.0	9.3	2.7	4.0	0.0	96.2
Ohio	250	0.0	1.6	6.8	13.2	22.8	38.8	16.0	0.8	100.0
Oklahoma	112	0.0	11.7	7.8	17.5	30.1	19.4	7.8	5.8	92.0
Oregon	124	4.2	14.3	24.4	20.2	20.2	14.3	1.7	0.8	96.0
Pennsylvania	445	1.6	4.5	19.8	32.6	18.9	13.9	8.5	0.2	100.0
Rhode Island	51	0.0	2.2	17.4	30.4	13.0	13.0	23.9	0.0	90.2
South Carolina	40	0.0	5.0	35.0	25.0	30.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	113	12.5	32.7	22.1	12.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	92.0
Tennessee	140	2.9	7.1	9.3	26.4	37.1	10.7	5.7	0.7	100.0
Texas	496	1.6	9.6	21.0	26.3	28.5	10.8	1.8	0.4	99.0
Utah	69	11.6	20.3	24.6	14.5	7.2	15.9	5.8	0.0	100.0
Vermont	200	25.5	27.6	18.2	15.6	9.4	1.6	2.1	0.0	96.0
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	2.2	26.7	33.3	24.4	13.3	0.0	100.0
Washington	69	8.7	15.9	11.6	23.2	24.6	13.0	2.9	0.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	0.0	0.0	8.2	48.5	28.9	10.3	4.1	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	1.6	9.5	26.6	16.4	17.4	19.0	8.7	0.8	99.5
Wyoming	23	0.0	8.7	17.4	47.8	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported public service hours. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported public service hours.
- The formula ((Total annual public service hours/52) / Number of outlets per public library) was applied to convert the reported total annual public service hours to weekly public service hours per outlet.
- Outlets include central/main, branches, and bookmobiles.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 3A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by average number of weekly public service hours per outlet, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Average number of weekly public service hours per outlet							
		Less than 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 or more
		Percentage distribution							
Total	8,921	4.0	13.1	19.6	21.0	19.7	14.4	7.3	0.8
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	0.0	10.5	52.6	26.3	10.5	0.0	0.0
500,000 to 999,999	49	0.0	4.1	8.2	18.4	34.7	22.4	10.2	2.0
250,000 to 499,999	88	4.5	4.5	11.4	21.6	37.5	11.4	6.8	2.3
100,000 to 249,999	304	1.0	4.6	12.8	24.0	28.0	21.4	7.2	1.0
50,000 to 99,999	504	0.2	4.0	13.9	24.6	23.6	17.1	13.7	2.8
25,000 to 49,999	863	0.4	2.3	9.5	17.7	21.5	23.4	21.6	3.6
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	0.2	2.6	9.0	17.2	24.0	29.7	16.6	0.6
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	0.4	3.2	13.7	27.3	30.5	20.0	4.7	0.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	1.3	8.8	27.8	33.2	21.8	6.2	0.9	0.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	5.8	28.7	38.8	16.9	8.1	1.5	0.1	0.1
Less than 1,000	970	24.8	46.3	19.3	6.8	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.1

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which public service hours and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (97.6) is the percentage of libraries for which public service hours and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
- The formula ((Total annual public service hours/52) / Number of outlets per public library) was applied to convert the reported total annual public service hours to weekly public service hours per outlet.
- Outlets include central/main, branches, and bookmobiles.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

Table 4.--Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Type of service														
		Library visits			Reference transactions			Total circulation			Interlibrary loans provided to			Interlibrary loans received from		
		Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Total	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
50 States and DC	8,921	821,689	4.1	83.9	257,692	1.1	87.9	1,570,024	6.4	97.0	7,877	32.0	96.3	8,643	35.1	96.5
Alabama	207	10,255	3.3	73.9	2,440	0.7	95.7	15,223	3.9	98.6	21	5.5	98.6	45	11.5	98.6
Alaska	87	2,270	3.8	94.3	427	0.7	88.5	3,832	6.3	96.6	19	31.4	95.4	38	62.1	96.6
Arizona	39	17,344	4.7	89.7	3,338	1.3	84.6	25,165	6.8	89.7	57	15.5	87.2	57	15.5	87.2
Arkansas	35	4,840	2.3	82.9	826	0.4	85.7	8,991	4.0	100.0	29	13.0	97.1	42	18.9	94.3
California	170	77,654	4.0	71.8	41,499	1.3	98.2	145,839	4.6	99.4	513	16.3	92.9	517	16.3	95.3
Colorado	120	11,396	4.3	89.2	4,273	1.2	96.7	28,402	7.8	100.0	131	36.0	98.3	131	36.1	97.5
Connecticut	194	16,344	6.3	77.3	3,045	1.1	75.3	24,032	8.1	89.7	113	39.0	87.6	128	44.2	89.2
Delaware	29	2,203	3.3	100.0	379	0.6	100.0	2,887	4.3	100.0	11	16.4	100.0	14	21.3	100.0
District of Columbia	1	2,154	3.5	100.0	997	1.6	100.0	1,906	3.1	100.0	7	11.6	100.0	0	0.2	100.0
Florida	97	--	--	49.5	--	--	66.0	67,354	5.1	80.4	121	9.3	77.3	126	9.8	79.4
Georgia	54	17,499	2.8	92.6	4,056	0.6	96.3	31,854	4.4	98.1	20	2.8	100.0	29	4.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	3,680	2.9	100.0	1,620	1.3	100.0	7,250	5.7	100.0	0	0.3	100.0	0	0.2	100.0
Idaho	107	3,750	4.9	75.7	665	0.9	76.6	7,189	7.9	95.3	23	24.9	95.3	34	37.9	95.3
Illinois	606	53,259	5.3	97.5	13,718	1.3	99.2	76,978	7.5	99.8	742	72.2	99.8	784	76.4	99.8
Indiana	238	24,888	5.7	82.4	5,158	1.1	87.0	50,525	9.6	99.6	110	20.8	100.0	94	17.8	100.0
Iowa	518	12,349	5.2	84.7	1,554	0.6	75.7	24,954	8.9	96.9	111	40.0	97.5	115	41.3	97.5
Kansas	324	10,039	5.1	94.8	2,700	1.3	94.8	19,041	9.2	97.5	165	80.2	97.5	191	93.5	97.2
Kentucky	116	9,570	2.6	100.0	1,271	0.3	100.0	18,646	5.1	100.0	21	5.7	100.0	40	11.1	100.0
Louisiana	65	8,593	2.3	93.8	2,579	0.6	96.9	19,185	4.4	100.0	51	11.8	100.0	95	21.9	100.0
Maine	232	--	--	68.5	--	--	65.1	7,519	7.6	99.1	35	35.2	100.0	42	42.4	100.0
Maryland	24	16,331	4.5	70.8	5,434	1.1	100.0	44,674	9.1	100.0	100	20.2	100.0	134	27.2	100.0
Massachusetts	373	--	--	46.6	4,153	0.7	95.7	41,451	6.9	95.7	633	106.0	95.7	637	106.8	95.7
Michigan	380	31,745	3.8	91.1	7,095	0.9	90.8	49,231	5.4	98.2	468	51.5	97.1	457	50.5	96.3
Minnesota	132	20,950	4.6	100.0	6,541	1.4	100.0	42,525	9.4	100.0	358	79.3	100.0	333	73.6	100.0
Mississippi	47	6,392	2.5	100.0	1,003	0.4	100.0	8,079	3.1	100.0	15	5.7	100.0	28	10.9	100.0
Missouri	147	19,369	4.3	85.0	4,255	0.9	85.7	37,933	7.8	100.0	67	13.9	100.0	75	15.4	100.0
Montana	82	2,898	3.5	98.8	586	0.7	95.1	4,941	6.0	100.0	24	29.0	98.8	39	46.9	98.8
Nebraska	269	--	--	65.8	--	--	55.0	9,948	7.8	83.3	20	15.8	84.4	29	22.5	84.0
Nevada	23	4,602	3.1	100.0	1,084	0.7	100.0	7,150	4.8	100.0	14	9.6	100.0	20	13.1	100.0
New Hampshire	229	4,216	4.8	82.5	634	0.7	78.6	8,289	7.5	97.4	36	35.4	95.6	48	47.5	95.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.--Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service, and by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of service: Library visits			Reference transactions			Total circulation			Interlibrary loans provided to			Interlibrary loans received from		
		Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per capita	Response rate	Total	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Total	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
New Jersey	309	36,207	4.7	95.1	6,956	0.9	95.8	44,294	5.8	95.5	370	48.2	95.8	290	37.8	95.8
New Mexico	73	--	--	67.1	458	0.8	71.2	7,350	6.5	93.2	14	12.9	97.3	25	21.5	100.0
New York	741	81,239	4.9	99.3	26,069	1.6	99.9	117,769	7.1	100.0	979	58.9	100.0	1,189	71.5	100.0
North Carolina	74	19,310	3.3	94.6	5,532	0.8	100.0	39,019	5.9	100.0	69	10.4	100.0	67	10.2	100.0
North Dakota	78	2,574	5.4	83.3	--	--	67.9	3,889	7.3	92.3	30	59.6	78.2	30	60.0	74.4
Ohio	250	41,914	5.0	72.8	15,512	1.6	87.6	130,863	11.8	100.0	347	32.4	90.8	421	38.3	95.6
Oklahoma	112	9,838	3.9	85.7	1,830	0.7	92.0	16,241	6.4	92.0	44	17.1	91.1	65	25.3	91.1
Oregon	124	--	--	59.7	2,050	0.8	83.9	27,419	9.6	99.2	397	141.0	94.4	422	147.9	95.2
Pennsylvania	445	28,169	3.0	74.6	6,710	0.7	81.3	53,943	4.7	100.0	346	30.0	99.8	279	24.2	100.0
Rhode Island	51	4,827	5.4	82.4	856	1.0	78.4	5,787	6.2	90.2	154	164.5	90.2	157	167.7	90.2
South Carolina	40	9,023	2.9	80.0	3,880	1.1	97.5	15,599	4.3	100.0	9	2.4	100.0	41	11.3	100.0
South Dakota	113	1,936	3.7	82.3	--	--	50.4	4,756	7.0	92.0	22	32.7	86.7	41	61.3	86.7
Tennessee	140	12,769	2.5	100.0	4,890	1.0	100.0	19,726	3.9	100.0	40	7.9	100.0	58	11.5	100.0
Texas	496	47,763	3.0	93.8	18,118	1.1	97.2	70,509	4.3	98.8	212	13.0	99.8	268	16.5	99.8
Utah	69	--	--	63.8	--	--	60.9	16,100	8.9	100.0	15	8.2	98.6	23	13.0	95.7
Vermont	200	--	--	67.0	--	--	63.0	3,340	7.1	76.5	11	24.4	74.5	42	90.2	75.5
Virginia	90	22,153	4.4	78.9	6,051	1.0	91.1	44,505	7.0	98.9	52	8.1	100.0	64	10.0	100.0
Washington	69	--	--	58.0	5,071	1.0	95.7	51,845	10.1	97.1	122	23.7	100.0	156	30.3	100.0
West Virginia	97	6,168	3.4	99.0	1,759	1.0	99.0	8,380	4.6	99.0	26	14.5	99.0	37	20.8	99.0
Wisconsin	381	25,108	5.2	89.2	5,813	1.2	92.1	43,897	8.7	99.2	573	113.2	99.5	633	125.0	99.5
Wyoming	23	1,856	4.7	95.7	315	0.7	95.7	3,800	8.1	100.0	11	23.9	100.0	14	29.3	100.0

Notes:
- Total number of each type of service represents data for libraries which reported the specific item, regardless of response to population of legal service area. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
- Per capita and Per 1,000 population are based on population of legal service area.
- When a Total is less than 500 the value is rounded to 0. This value does not represent a true zero.
- "--" Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

Table 4A.—Number of public library services and library services per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of service, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of service: Library visits		Reference transactions		Total circulation		Interlibrary loans provided to		Interlibrary loans received from	
		Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per 1,000 population	Total	Per 1,000 population
		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Total	8,921	821,686	4.1	257,690	1.1	1,569,919	6.4	7,877	32.0	8,643	35.1
Response rate		83.9		87.9		97.0		96.3		96.5	
1,000,000 or more	20	86,567	3.1	66,511	2.0	135,777	4.0	291	8.5	86	2.5
500,000 to 999,999	49	100,176	4.0	44,551	1.4	240,495	7.2	601	18.1	430	12.9
250,000 to 499,999	88	81,764	3.7	34,681	1.2	179,600	6.1	776	26.3	410	14.0
100,000 to 249,999	304	140,026	3.7	38,511	0.9	266,950	6.0	1,205	27.2	1,135	25.6
50,000 to 99,999	504	119,914	4.1	25,732	0.8	208,932	6.2	1,114	33.3	1,062	31.7
25,000 to 49,999	863	113,302	4.7	19,999	0.7	202,260	7.0	1,302	45.6	1,571	54.8
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	102,358	4.9	16,405	0.7	187,731	7.5	1,636	66.5	1,960	79.1
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	44,301	5.0	6,405	0.7	83,751	8.1	598	58.0	1,015	98.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	18,706	4.6	2,806	0.7	36,190	7.9	197	43.5	505	111.2
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	11,679	5.0	1,738	0.8	22,660	8.8	105	40.7	349	134.9
Less than 1,000	970	2,893	6.3	352	0.8	5,572	10.7	51	98.6	120	230.4

Notes:
- Total number of each type of service represents data for libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
- Per capita and Per 1,000 population are based on population of legal service area.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 5.--Circulation of children's materials, circulation of children's materials as a percentage of total circulation, and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Children's program attendance	
		Total	Response rate	Percentage of total circulation	Total	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)	
50 States and DC	8,921	491,775	92.8	31.3	38,399	92.0
Alabama	207	5,134	98.6	33.7	387	99.5
Alaska	87	1,117	95.4	29.2	104	80.5
Arizona	39	8,795	76.9	34.9	548	76.9
Arkansas	35	2,754	100.0	30.6	282	94.3
California	170	44,452	87.1	30.5	2,820	90.6
Colorado	120	9,751	100.0	34.3	804	99.2
Connecticut	194	7,652	83.5	31.8	583	82.0
Delaware	29	554	79.3	19.2	106	100.0
District of Columbia	1	563	100.0	29.5	186	100.0
Florida	97	--	60.8	--	2,253	73.2
Georgia	54	10,768	88.9	33.8	711	87.0
Hawaii	1	-	0.0	-	145	100.0
Idaho	107	2,671	89.7	37.2	225	90.7
Illinois	606	30,032	98.3	39.0	1,736	98.3
Indiana	238	13,925	99.2	27.6	1,298	99.2
Iowa	518	8,863	94.0	35.5	744	94.6
Kansas	324	6,439	95.4	33.8	412	94.4
Kentucky	116	4,708	100.0	25.2	545	100.0
Louisiana	65	6,475	100.0	33.8	609	98.5
Maine	232	2,196	75.9	29.2	--	53.4
Maryland	24	15,254	100.0	34.1	776	100.0
Massachusetts	373	15,116	92.5	36.5	936	91.2
Michigan	380	15,347	92.9	31.2	955	91.8
Minnesota	132	17,192	100.0	40.4	1,492	100.0
Mississippi	47	2,335	100.0	28.9	265	95.7
Missouri	147	14,599	100.0	38.5	664	88.4
Montana	82	1,410	89.0	28.5	89	96.3
Nebraska	269	4,282	80.3	43.0	297	80.7
Nevada	23	975	95.7	13.6	496	95.7
New Hampshire	229	3,124	93.9	37.7	277	95.2

See notes at end of table

Table 5.--Circulation of children's materials, circulation of children's materials as a percentage of total circulation, and children's program attendance in public libraries, by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials			Children's program attendance	
		Total	Response rate	Percentage of total circulation	Total	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)	
New Jersey	309	15,807	95.1	35.7	1,213	95.8
New Mexico	73	2,623	94.5	35.7	187	95.9
New York	741	45,969	99.9	39.0	2,992	100.0
North Carolina	74	13,906	98.6	35.6	1,521	100.0
North Dakota	78	1,480	87.2	38.1	300	83.3
Ohio	250	34,986	95.2	26.7	2,173	88.4
Oklahoma	112	6,205	91.1	38.2	465	91.1
Oregon	124	4,866	80.6	17.7	488	97.6
Pennsylvania	445	20,375	99.6	37.8	1,564	84.5
Rhode Island	51	1,774	72.5	30.6	150	86.3
South Carolina	40	5,000	87.5	32.1	471	97.5
South Dakota	113	1,745	87.6	36.7	105	88.5
Tennessee	140	5,058	100.0	25.6	530	100.0
Texas	496	22,281	92.9	31.6	2,038	97.8
Utah	69	3,603	73.9	22.4	202	94.2
Vermont	209	--	66.0	--	--	64.0
Virginia	90	15,390	91.1	34.6	938	96.7
Washington	69	4,189	92.8	8.1	706	82.6
West Virginia	97	2,599	94.8	31.0	224	97.9
Wisconsin	381	16,746	96.6	38.1	1,023	96.9
Wyoming	23	1,435	100.0	37.8	158	100.0

Notes:
- Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance represent data for libraries which reported the specific item, regardless of response to population of legal service area. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse. See Glossary for item definitions.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries which reported the specific item.
- "." Total nonresponse to data item.
- "--" Data are suppressed per NCES statistical standard (item response rate less than 70 percent).
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 5A.--Circulation of children's materials and children's program attendance in public libraries, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Circulation of children's materials	Children's program attendance
		(in thousands)	(in thousands)
Total	8,921	491,727	38,381
Response rate		92.8	91.9
1,000,000 or more	20	36,744	2,697
500,000 to 999,999	49	55,710	4,477
250,000 to 499,999	88	53,603	4,716
100,000 to 249,999	304	81,738	6,358
50,000 to 99,999	504	67,943	4,866
25,000 to 49,999	863	71,360	5,137
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	68,499	5,424
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	31,196	2,372
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	13,719	1,210
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	9,014	863
Less than 1,000	970	2,201	260

Notes:
- Circulation of children's materials and Children's program attendance represent data for libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. The response rate for Circulation of children's materials appears the same as in table 5 due to rounding.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

Table 6.--Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Books and serial volumes			Audio			Video			Serial subscriptions		
		Number	Per capita	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
50 States and DC	8,921	671,815	2.7	96.9	23,568	96.4	97.0	9,268	38.0	97.1	1,771	7.2	97.2
Alabama	207	7,372	2.0	90.8	132	33.9	99.0	85	21.9	99.0	15	4.0	98.6
Alaska	87	1,867	3.1	93.1	96	159.1	93.1	39	65.1	94.3	7	11.1	92.0
Arizona	39	7,311	2.0	89.7	128	37.9	82.1	54	16.2	82.1	21	5.6	89.7
Arkansas	35	4,714	2.1	100.0	53	23.6	100.0	28	12.4	100.0	10	4.6	100.0
California	170	59,072	1.9	97.6	2,098	66.0	95.3	779	24.3	100.0	143	4.6	98.8
Colorado	120	9,522	2.6	99.2	207	56.9	100.0	109	32.2	99.2	21	5.8	97.5
Connecticut	194	12,854	4.3	90.2	358	125.8	88.1	168	59.2	88.1	30	10.2	89.2
Delaware	29	1,255	1.9	100.0	38	57.3	100.0	15	22.8	100.0	4	5.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1	2,165	3.6	100.0	259	427.6	100.0	8	13.7	100.0	4	6.8	100.0
Florida	97	21,961	1.7	81.4	537	47.0	77.3	359	31.5	76.3	64	5.0	79.4
Georgia	54	12,724	1.8	100.0	442	61.3	100.0	159	22.0	100.0	27	3.8	100.0
Hawaii	1	2,875	2.3	100.0	110	86.7	100.0	22	17.2	100.0	8	6.7	100.0
Idaho	107	2,997	3.3	96.3	67	74.4	94.4	37	40.0	96.3	8	8.9	97.2
Illinois	606	35,416	3.4	99.8	1,460	142.1	100.0	491	47.8	100.0	116	11.3	100.0
Indiana	238	19,653	3.7	99.6	957	181.2	99.6	440	83.3	99.6	60	11.3	99.6
Iowa	518	10,904	3.9	95.9	312	111.4	98.6	167	60.3	98.1	36	12.9	97.7
Kansas	324	9,016	4.4	96.9	228	110.9	97.5	154	74.7	97.5	22	10.9	97.2
Kentucky	116	7,160	2.0	100.0	141	38.5	100.0	71	19.5	100.0	14	3.9	100.0
Louisiana	65	9,659	2.2	100.0	113	26.2	100.0	112	26.1	100.0	27	6.3	100.0
Maine	232	4,874	4.9	98.7	36	36.3	100.0	42	41.6	100.0	11	11.2	100.0
Maryland	24	13,086	2.7	100.0	546	110.9	100.0	162	32.9	100.0	29	5.9	100.0
Massachusetts	373	28,015	4.7	96.0	1,032	172.8	96.0	262	43.8	96.0	69	11.6	96.0
Michigan	380	26,297	2.9	98.9	724	78.7	98.9	382	41.5	98.9	66	7.2	98.7
Minnesota	132	12,513	2.8	100.0	475	105.2	100.0	197	43.6	100.0	34	7.5	100.0
Mississippi	47	5,079	2.0	100.0	101	39.3	100.0	63	24.7	100.0	12	4.6	100.0
Missouri	147	19,475	4.0	100.0	506	104.2	100.0	202	41.5	100.0	34	7.0	100.0
Montana	82	2,541	3.1	100.0	35	42.7	100.0	21	26.1	100.0	5	6.4	100.0
Nebraska	269	4,705	3.8	84.0	103	83.2	84.0	55	44.2	84.0	14	11.3	83.6
Nevada	23	2,993	2.0	100.0	81	54.3	100.0	24	15.9	100.0	8	5.2	100.0
New Hampshire	229	4,825	4.4	96.5	120	108.5	96.9	59	54.8	96.5	16	14.2	96.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.--Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material, and by state: Fiscal year 1994 -- Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Books and serial volumes			Audio			Video			Serial subscriptions		
		Number	Per capita	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate	Number	Per 1,000 population	Response rate
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
New Jersey	309	29,234	3.8	95.8	809	105.6	95.1	326	42.5	95.1	74	9.6	95.8
New Mexico	73	3,765	3.3	100.0	53	45.9	100.0	22	20.1	95.9	8	7.2	98.6
New York	741	69,875	4.2	100.0	3,484	209.7	100.0	891	53.6	100.0	265	16.0	100.0
North Carolina	74	13,468	2.0	100.0	286	43.3	100.0	137	21.6	95.9	28	4.2	100.0
North Dakota	78	1,890	3.5	96.2	50	93.0	94.9	19	35.0	94.9	4	7.5	96.2
Ohio	250	40,400	3.6	100.0	2,293	209.3	95.6	1,057	96.3	96.8	83	7.5	100.0
Oklahoma	112	5,635	2.2	92.0	78	30.4	92.0	61	23.8	92.0	16	6.4	92.0
Oregon	124	6,479	2.4	88.7	226	83.3	87.9	110	40.3	92.7	21	7.6	98.4
Pennsylvania	445	24,661	2.1	100.0	1,265	109.5	100.0	270	23.4	100.0	52	4.5	100.0
Rhode Island	51	3,873	4.1	90.2	67	71.4	90.2	45	48.2	90.2	8	8.0	90.2
South Carolina	40	6,337	1.7	100.0	124	33.9	100.0	68	18.4	100.0	17	4.6	100.0
South Dakota	113	2,277	3.4	92.0	47	70.2	91.2	21	31.6	91.2	6	8.1	92.9
Tennessee	140	8,358	1.7	100.0	217	43.2	100.0	138	27.4	100.0	19	3.9	100.0
Texas	496	32,360	2.0	99.8	874	53.8	99.0	370	22.8	99.0	67	4.1	97.0
Utah	69	4,899	2.7	100.0	177	107.3	98.6	66	40.1	98.6	11	6.0	100.0
Vermont	200	2,335	4.8	82.0	38	85.2	83.5	14	30.3	83.5	7	13.6	84.5
Virginia	90	15,576	2.5	100.0	556	87.7	98.9	188	30.3	97.8	41	6.4	100.0
Washington	69	14,297	2.8	97.1	717	139.1	100.0	325	63.0	100.0	39	7.5	100.0
West Virginia	97	4,608	2.5	99.0	117	65.2	99.0	55	30.5	99.0	8	4.4	99.0
Wisconsin	381	16,363	3.2	100.0	526	104.3	99.5	289	57.2	100.0	57	11.4	99.0
Wyoming	23	2,225	4.7	100.0	65	138.7	100.0	28	60.3	100.0	5	10.8	100.0

Notes:
- Total number of library materials represents data for libraries that reported the specific item, regardless of response to population of legal service area. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
- Per capita and Per 1,000 population are based on population of legal service area.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

Table 6A.--Number of public library materials and number of library materials per capita or per 1,000 population, by type of material, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Books and serial volumes		Audio		Video		Serial subscriptions	
		Number	Per capita	Number	Per 1,000 population	Number	Per 1,000 population	Number	Per 1,000 population
		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Total	8,921	671,741	2.7	23,568	96.4	9,268	38.0	1,771	7.2
Response Rate			96.9		97.0		97.1		97.2
1,000,000 or more	20	83,698	2.4	4,080	125.5	741	22.8	253	7.4
500,000 to 999,999	49	82,310	2.5	4,072	122.4	1,073	32.2	197	6.1
250,000 to 499,999	88	69,508	2.4	2,120	72.6	830	28.4	154	5.3
100,000 to 249,999	304	96,947	2.2	3,681	83.1	1,323	30.2	232	5.2
50,000 to 99,999	504	81,072	2.4	2,776	82.8	1,262	37.5	209	6.2
25,000 to 49,999	863	81,713	2.8	2,692	93.6	1,373	48.0	227	7.9
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	83,605	3.4	2,381	96.1	1,306	52.7	235	9.4
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	42,790	4.1	1,009	98.0	687	66.5	127	12.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	23,715	5.2	418	91.3	329	71.6	67	14.5
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	19,463	7.5	259	99.1	257	98.4	53	20.2
Less than 1,000	970	6,921	13.2	79	150.1	87	164.2	18	33.3

Notes:
- Total number of library materials represents data for libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
- Per capita and Per 1,000 population are based on population of legal service area.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 7.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Size of book and serial collection							Response rate
		Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	
		Percentage distribution							
50 States and DC	8,921	4.2	14.1	32.5	20.7	14.0	12.4	2.0	97.0
Alabama	207	12.2	15.4	37.2	19.1	10.6	4.8	0.5	90.8
Alaska	87	17.3	32.1	30.9	12.3	3.7	3.7	0.0	93.1
Arizona	39	0.0	5.7	25.7	14.3	11.4	31.4	11.4	89.7
Arkansas	35	0.0	0.0	2.9	20.0	25.7	51.4	0.0	100.0
California	170	0.6	0.6	2.4	7.2	23.5	50.6	15.1	97.6
Colorado	120	3.4	16.0	41.2	17.6	8.4	10.9	2.5	99.2
Connecticut	194	0.6	3.4	26.3	26.9	21.1	20.0	1.7	90.2
Delaware	29	0.0	3.4	51.7	24.1	10.3	10.3	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	97	0.0	1.3	10.1	19.0	22.8	32.9	13.9	81.4
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	29.6	55.6	11.1	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	107	6.8	19.4	38.8	21.4	9.7	3.9	0.0	96.3
Illinois	606	3.1	12.9	36.9	21.0	13.9	11.7	0.5	99.8
Indiana	238	0.4	3.0	33.3	27.4	20.7	13.1	2.1	99.6
Iowa	518	4.8	34.4	43.1	11.1	4.2	2.2	0.2	95.9
Kansas	324	13.7	27.7	34.1	15.9	4.8	3.2	0.6	96.9
Kentucky	116	0.0	1.7	10.3	50.0	30.2	6.0	1.7	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	3.1	16.9	40.0	33.8	6.2	100.0
Maine	232	10.5	22.3	42.4	20.1	3.5	1.3	0.0	98.7
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	41.7	29.2	100.0
Massachusetts	373	2.8	9.5	22.9	29.1	19.8	15.1	0.8	96.0
Michigan	380	1.6	9.3	35.9	27.1	12.5	11.4	2.1	98.9
Minnesota	132	3.8	17.4	31.8	15.2	15.9	10.6	5.3	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	8.5	21.3	38.3	29.8	2.1	100.0
Missouri	147	0.7	4.8	32.0	32.7	11.6	15.0	3.4	100.0
Montana	82	3.7	19.5	45.1	19.5	6.1	6.1	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	11.1	35.0	40.3	8.0	4.0	0.9	0.9	84.0
Nevada	23	0.0	4.3	30.4	30.4	21.7	4.3	8.7	100.0
New Hampshire	229	8.1	20.8	48.9	13.1	7.2	1.8	0.0	96.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 7.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Size of book and serial collection: Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution							
New Jersey	309	1.4	0.3	13.5	30.1	28.7	23.3	2.7	95.8
New Mexico	73	11.0	26.0	20.5	20.5	12.3	8.2	1.4	100.0
New York	741	3.8	13.9	37.2	18.2	11.7	14.2	0.9	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	23.0	63.5	4.1	100.0
North Dakota	78	14.7	16.0	40.0	20.0	4.0	5.3	0.0	96.2
Ohio	250	0.0	0.0	12.0	27.2	28.8	28.4	3.6	100.0
Oklahoma	112	3.9	17.5	36.9	21.4	12.6	5.8	1.9	92.0
Oregon	124	3.6	13.6	34.5	22.7	13.6	10.9	0.9	88.7
Pennsylvania	445	1.3	11.2	39.3	25.4	14.8	7.2	0.7	100.0
Rhode Island	51	0.0	2.2	23.9	30.4	26.1	15.2	2.2	90.2
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	2.5	15.0	37.5	35.0	10.0	100.0
South Dakota	113	9.6	28.8	39.4	12.5	7.7	1.9	0.0	92.0
Tennessee	140	0.0	9.3	40.7	27.9	13.6	6.4	2.1	100.0
Texas	496	1.4	11.5	42.8	23.2	12.3	7.1	1.6	99.8
Utah	69	0.0	7.2	34.8	34.8	11.6	10.1	1.4	100.0
Vermont	200	22.9	31.9	35.5	4.2	4.2	1.2	0.0	83.0
Virginia	90	0.0	2.2	12.2	21.1	20.0	35.6	8.9	100.0
Washington	69	1.5	9.0	29.9	19.4	10.4	17.9	11.9	97.1
West Virginia	97	1.0	10.3	32.0	28.9	18.6	8.2	1.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	3.9	21.8	38.3	17.8	10.5	7.1	0.5	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	4.3	17.4	39.1	39.1	0.0	100.0

Notes:
- Percentage distibution is based on libraries that reported books and serial volumes. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported books and serial volumes.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

Table 7A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by size of book and serial collection, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Size of book and serial collection: Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 499,999	500,000 or more
		Percentage distribution						
Total	8,921	4.2	14.1	32.5	20.7	14.0	12.4	2.0
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
500,000 to 999,999	49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
250,000 to 499,999	88	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	27.3	68.2
100,000 to 249,999	304	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.6	79.2	15.2
50,000 to 99,999	504	0.2	0.0	1.4	2.4	18.8	76.9	0.2
25,000 to 49,999	863	0.0	0.4	2.7	12.2	47.8	37.0	0.0
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	0.2	1.3	13.9	43.2	34.7	6.7	0.1
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	0.3	3.2	43.0	44.9	8.2	0.5	0.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	1.6	13.1	66.7	17.7	0.7	0.1	0.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	6.6	35.4	53.4	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Less than 1,000	970	26.6	47.9	24.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which books and serial volumes and a nonzero value for population of legal service were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (96.9) is the percentage of libraries for which books and serial volumes and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 8.--Number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, by type, and percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS, by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff: Total		Librarians		Librarians with ALA-MLS		Other		Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS	Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate		
50 States and DC	8,921	112,822.7	97.8	38,048.4	97.8	25,879.1	98.2	74,740.9	98.1	68.0	22.9
Alabama	207	1,295.3	98.6	554.5	99.0	204.8	98.6	740.8	98.1	36.9	15.8
Alaska	87	280.3	97.7	102.6	97.7	62.8	98.9	177.7	97.7	61.2	22.4
Arizona	39	1,366.5	87.2	414.2	84.6	328.5	84.6	952.3	87.2	79.3	24.1
Arkansas	35	625.7	100.0	195.0	100.0	75.9	100.0	430.8	100.0	38.9	12.1
California	170	9,349.5	100.0	2,985.1	100.0	2,748.6	100.0	6,364.5	100.0	92.1	29.4
Colorado	120	1,796.3	100.0	581.0	100.0	380.5	100.0	1,215.3	100.0	65.5	21.2
Connecticut	194	1,969.1	90.2	717.5	90.2	563.8	90.2	1,251.6	90.2	78.6	28.6
Delaware	29	192.9	100.0	73.0	100.0	30.4	100.0	119.9	100.0	41.7	15.8
District of Columbia	1	436.5	100.0	161.0	100.0	128.0	100.0	275.5	100.0	79.5	29.3
Florida	97	4,701.5	81.4	1,401.4	81.4	1,094.0	81.4	3,300.1	81.4	78.1	23.3
Georgia	54	2,456.7	100.0	655.6	100.0	596.4	100.0	1,801.1	100.0	91.0	24.3
Hawaii	1	614.1	100.0	179.0	100.0	179.0	100.0	435.1	100.0	100.0	29.2
Idaho	107	399.2	97.2	148.9	97.2	46.7	97.2	250.3	97.2	31.4	11.7
Illinois	606	6,601.6	100.0	2,228.9	100.0	1,435.2	100.0	4,373.6	100.0	64.4	21.7
Indiana	238	3,805.2	100.0	1,111.7	100.0	741.3	100.0	2,693.6	100.0	66.7	19.5
Iowa	518	1,333.6	95.4	741.6	95.2	226.8	99.0	591.9	98.3	30.6	17.0
Kansas	324	1,904.0	97.5	766.0	97.5	194.0	97.5	1,138.0	97.5	25.3	10.2
Kentucky	116	1,191.4	100.0	582.8	100.0	109.0	100.0	608.6	100.0	18.7	9.1
Louisiana	65	1,743.0	100.0	575.1	100.0	282.2	100.0	1,167.8	100.0	49.1	16.2
Maine	232	491.7	99.1	217.0	99.6	86.2	100.0	274.8	99.6	39.7	17.5
Maryland	24	2,637.0	100.0	1,021.4	100.0	1,021.4	100.0	1,615.6	100.0	100.0	38.7
Massachusetts	373	3,231.7	99.7	1,390.2	99.7	913.5	99.7	1,841.4	99.7	65.7	28.3
Michigan	380	3,689.4	98.9	1,461.4	98.9	1,016.2	98.9	2,228.0	98.9	69.5	27.5
Minnesota	132	2,257.8	100.0	677.1	100.0	420.0	100.0	1,580.7	100.0	62.0	18.6
Mississippi	47	973.0	100.0	443.0	100.0	123.0	100.0	530.0	100.0	27.8	12.6
Missouri	147	2,443.4	99.3	942.6	99.3	296.0	99.3	1,490.0	99.3	31.4	12.1
Montana	82	280.3	100.0	146.2	100.0	30.6	100.0	134.1	100.0	21.0	10.9
Nebraska	269	625.8	85.1	255.0	85.1	90.8	85.1	370.8	85.1	35.6	14.5
Nevada	23	549.6	100.0	122.9	100.0	74.0	100.0	426.7	100.0	60.2	13.5
New Hampshire	229	589.8	97.4	398.7	97.4	126.3	97.4	191.1	97.4	31.7	21.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 8.--Number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, by type, and percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS, by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff: Total	Total: Response rate	Librarians	Librarians: Response rate	Librarians with ALA-MLS	Librarians with ALA-MLS: Response rate	Other	Other: Response rate	Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS	Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS
New Jersey	309	4,933.5	95.8	1,353.6	95.8	1,353.6	95.8	3,579.9	95.8	100.0	27.4
New Mexico	73	484.6	98.6	166.6	98.6	94.3	98.6	318.0	98.6	56.6	19.4
New York	741	11,970.8	100.0	3,672.2	100.0	3,297.7	100.0	8,298.6	100.0	89.8	27.5
North Carolina	74	2,335.8	100.0	654.3	100.0	470.9	100.0	1,681.5	100.0	72.0	20.2
North Dakota	78	199.8	96.2	106.2	96.2	18.6	96.2	93.6	96.2	17.5	9.3
Ohio	250	8,334.8	100.0	2,446.4	100.0	1,685.0	100.0	5,888.4	100.0	68.9	20.2
Oklahoma	112	928.5	92.0	417.9	92.0	158.1	92.0	508.6	92.0	37.8	17.0
Oregon	124	1,218.7	100.0	388.4	100.0	260.8	100.0	829.0	100.0	67.2	21.4
Pennsylvania	445	4,013.0	100.0	1,399.3	100.0	941.0	100.0	2,613.7	100.0	67.2	23.4
Rhode Island	51	544.5	90.2	171.8	90.2	147.3	90.2	372.8	90.2	85.8	27.1
South Carolina	40	1,143.4	100.0	402.8	100.0	268.1	97.5	717.7	97.5	67.4	23.7
South Dakota	113	256.3	92.9	106.6	92.9	32.9	92.9	152.5	92.9	30.9	12.8
Tennessee	140	1,418.1	100.0	473.7	100.0	254.2	100.0	944.3	100.0	53.7	17.9
Texas	496	5,148.0	100.0	1,719.6	100.0	1,166.4	100.0	3,428.4	100.0	67.8	22.7
Utah	69	756.2	100.0	261.2	100.0	136.5	100.0	495.1	100.0	52.3	18.0
Vermont	200	228.6	89.5	123.1	90.0	33.1	99.0	105.6	96.0	26.9	14.5
Virginia	90	2,876.4	100.0	791.7	100.0	660.1	100.0	2,084.7	100.0	83.4	22.9
Washington	69	2,702.0	100.0	669.1	100.0	627.4	100.0	2,032.4	100.0	93.8	23.2
West Virginia	97	567.0	100.0	269.6	100.0	61.3	100.0	297.5	99.0	22.7	10.8
Wisconsin	381	2,618.6	100.0	1,053.7	100.0	554.7	100.0	1,564.9	100.0	52.6	21.2
Wyoming	23	312.4	100.0	150.1	100.0	31.5	100.0	162.3	95.7	20.9	10.1

Notes:
- Staff totals represent data for libraries which reported the specific item. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported the specific item.
- Some public libraries reported total FTE staff but not FTE by type of staff. Therefore, the parts may not sum to total FTE staff. The Librarians with ALA-MLS, Total column is also reported as part of the Librarians, Total column.
- The percentage in Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS column is based on libraries that reported both paid FTE librarians and librarians with ALA-MLS.
- The percentage in Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS column is based on libraries that reported both FTE total staff and FTE librarians with ALA-MLS.
- ALA-MLS: A master's degree from a graduate library education program accredited by the American Library Association (ALA).
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 8A.--Number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, by type of paid FTE staff and percentage of librarians and total staff with ALA-MLS, by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Paid FTE staff				Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS	Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS
		Total	Librarians		Other		
			Total	Librarians with ALA-MLS			
Total	8,921	112,817.4	38,045.2	25,878.1	74,738.8	68.0	22.9
Response rate		97.8	97.8	98.2	98.0		
1,000,000 or more	20	13,567.1	4,210.3	4,018.7	9,356.8	95.5	29.6
500,000 to 999,999	49	16,290.1	4,893.6	4,316.6	11,396.5	88.2	26.5
250,000 to 499,999	88	12,063.5	3,763.2	3,120.3	8,300.1	82.9	25.9
100,000 to 249,999	304	18,226.3	5,404.5	4,223.1	12,799.8	78.1	23.2
50,000 to 99,999	504	14,632.8	4,605.5	3,303.6	10,015.0	71.8	22.6
25,000 to 49,999	863	14,556.4	4,855.1	3,225.8	9,701.9	66.4	22.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	13,057.7	4,799.5	2,621.9	8,259.5	54.6	20.1
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	5,620.0	2,505.2	754.1	3,114.0	30.1	13.4
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	2,514.3	1,401.8	205.5	1,112.5	14.7	8.2
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	1,684.7	1,166.0	73.3	517.9	6.3	4.3
Less than 1,000	970	604.8	440.5	15.3	164.6	3.5	2.5

Notes
- Staff totals represent data for libraries for which the specific item and population of legal service area were reported. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. The response rates appear the same as those in table 8 due to rounding.
- Some public libraries reported total FTE staff but not FTE by type of staff. Therefore, the parts may not sum to total FTE staff. The Librarians with ALA-MLS column is also reported as part of the Librarians, Total column.
- The percentage in Percentage of total FTE librarians with ALA-MLS column is based on libraries that reported both paid FTE librarians and librarians with ALA-MLS.
- The percentage in Percentage of total FTE staff with ALA-MLS column is based on libraries that reported both FTE total staff and FTE librarians with ALA-MLS.
- ALA-MLS: A master's degree from a graduate library education program accredited by the American Library Association (ALA).
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 9.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff									
		0	.01 to .99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution									
50 States and DC	8,921	1.6	22.8	15.9	22.1	14.2	13.6	5.1	2.7	1.9	97.8
Alabama	207	1.0	16.7	22.5	31.9	18.6	5.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	98.6
Alaska	87	11.8	48.2	12.9	16.5	5.9	2.4	1.2	0.0	1.2	97.7
Arizona	39	0.0	0.0	2.9	35.3	5.9	14.7	14.7	20.6	5.9	87.2
Arkansas	35	0.0	0.0	2.9	8.6	22.9	48.6	11.4	5.7	0.0	100.0
California	170	0.6	0.6	0.6	7.1	14.7	28.2	21.2	14.7	12.4	100.0
Colorado	120	0.0	15.8	28.3	20.8	14.2	9.2	5.0	3.3	3.3	100.0
Connecticut	194	1.1	9.1	13.7	18.3	25.7	20.6	8.6	2.3	0.6	90.2
Delaware	29	0.0	0.0	3.4	65.5	10.3	17.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	97	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	16.5	21.5	17.7	7.6	17.7	81.4
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	42.6	18.5	11.1	11.1	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	107	1.0	40.4	19.2	22.1	5.8	9.6	1.0	1.0	0.0	97.2
Illinois	606	0.0	21.8	18.3	22.9	12.0	15.7	4.6	4.1	0.5	100.0
Indiana	238	0.0	9.2	16.4	22.7	15.5	21.8	7.1	5.0	2.1	100.0
Iowa	518	0.8	53.2	20.0	15.2	5.9	3.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	95.4
Kansas	324	3.2	0.0	24.1	49.7	13.3	6.6	1.9	0.3	0.9	97.5
Kentucky	116	0.0	0.9	6.9	39.7	31.9	16.4	1.7	0.9	1.7	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	23.1	41.5	9.2	9.2	4.6	100.0
Maine	232	10.9	46.5	11.7	20.0	7.4	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	99.1
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	25.0	8.3	33.3	100.0
Massachusetts	373	4.3	18.0	10.5	23.9	20.2	18.0	3.8	1.1	0.3	99.7
Michigan	380	0.3	13.6	23.4	27.4	16.5	10.6	3.7	3.7	0.8	98.9
Minnesota	132	0.0	21.2	21.2	19.7	12.9	13.6	2.3	4.5	4.5	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	19.1	44.7	17.0	6.4	2.1	100.0
Missouri	147	0.0	21.2	12.3	29.5	15.1	15.1	2.1	0.7	4.1	99.3
Montana	82	1.2	32.9	26.8	24.4	6.1	7.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	2.2	61.1	14.8	13.5	3.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	85.1
Nevada	23	0.0	4.3	17.4	26.1	17.4	26.1	0.0	0.0	8.7	100.0
New Hampshire	229	2.2	46.2	23.3	15.2	6.7	4.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	97.4

See notes at end of table

Table 9.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff: 0	.01 to .99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution									
New Jersey	309	0.7	1.7	4.1	21.3	27.0	28.0	11.8	3.4	2.0	95.8
New Mexico	73	9.7	12.5	23.6	23.6	13.9	11.1	4.2	0.0	1.4	98.6
New York	741	0.5	29.1	16.3	16.9	13.1	12.7	7.7	2.4	1.2	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	17.6	35.1	28.4	8.1	5.4	100.0
North Dakota	78	5.3	53.3	10.7	17.3	5.3	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2
Ohio	250	0.0	1.2	2.8	13.2	24.0	31.2	14.4	9.2	4.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	0.0	28.2	21.4	25.2	11.7	8.7	1.9	1.0	1.9	92.0
Oregon	124	2.4	27.4	11.3	21.8	16.1	12.9	4.8	2.4	0.8	100.0
Pennsylvania	445	1.1	16.4	22.2	29.7	15.5	10.1	2.9	1.3	0.7	100.0
Rhode Island	51	0.0	4.3	17.4	21.7	21.7	26.1	6.5	0.0	2.2	90.2
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	2.5	7.5	27.5	37.5	15.0	2.5	7.5	100.0
South Dakota	113	1.0	56.2	15.2	15.2	8.6	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	92.9
Tennessee	140	0.0	10.7	21.4	30.7	20.0	13.6	0.7	0.7	2.1	100.0
Texas	496	2.0	22.2	17.9	28.6	13.3	8.7	4.0	1.6	1.6	100.0
Utah	69	0.0	24.6	26.1	21.7	10.1	8.7	4.3	1.4	2.9	100.0
Vermont	200	13.4	53.6	19.0	8.4	3.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.5
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	3.3	21.1	20.0	27.8	11.1	10.0	6.7	100.0
Washington	69	0.0	21.7	8.7	18.8	10.1	15.9	4.3	7.2	13.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	0.0	19.6	22.7	28.9	17.5	8.2	1.0	2.1	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0.0	30.7	21.0	20.7	13.1	9.2	2.9	1.8	0.5	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	39.1	30.4	8.7	4.3	0.0	100.0

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported total paid FTE staff. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total paid FTE staff.
- Paid staff is one of four criteria used in the Public Libraries Survey to define a public library. Some states report public libraries that do not have paid staff but meet the definition of a public library under state law.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

Table 9A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by number of paid full-time equivalent (FTE) staff, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Number of paid FTE staff								
		0	.01 to .99	1 to 1.99	2 to 4.99	5 to 9.99	10 to 24.99	25 to 49.99	50 to 99.99	100 or more
		Percentage distribution								
Total	8,921	1.6	22.7	15.9	22.1	14.2	13.6	5.1	2.7	1.9
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
500,000 to 999,999	49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	95.9
250,000 to 499,999	88	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.3	3.4	23.9	67.0
100,000 to 249,999	304	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	11.8	33.9	39.8	13.2
50,000 to 99,999	504	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	6.0	41.3	36.7	13.5	0.4
25,000 to 49,999	863	0.1	0.6	0.7	5.0	21.8	54.4	14.4	2.9	0.0
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	0.1	1.8	4.4	27.3	38.3	26.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	0.1	5.3	19.0	50.4	21.7	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	1.5	23.7	37.0	33.3	4.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	2.6	59.4	25.6	11.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less than 1,000	970	8.4	68.0	15.1	8.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note • Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which total paid FTE staff and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

• The response rate for this table (97.8) is the percentage of libraries for which total paid FTE staff and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.

• Paid staff is one of four criteria used in the Public Libraries Survey to define a public library. Some states report public libraries that do not have paid staff but meet the definition of a public library under state law.

• In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 10.--Total public library operating income and percentage distribution of public library operating income, by source of income, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Source of income					
		Total	Federal	State	Local	Other	Response rate
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution				
50 States and DC	8,921	$5,260,087	1.1	12.3	78.2	8.4	97.7
Alabama	207	46,080	1.4	9.3	80.3	9.0	99.0
Alaska	87	18,473	1.1	6.4	87.8	4.7	97.7
Arizona	39	69,868	2.0	0.7	95.1	2.2	89.7
Arkansas	35	22,369	2.6	13.0	75.9	8.5	100.0
California	170	565,539	1.4	4.0	86.3	8.3	99.4
Colorado	120	88,067	0.8	1.4	90.6	7.1	100.0
Connecticut	194	91,112	0.1	1.4	87.1	11.4	89.7
Delaware	29	9,086	1.8	9.5	76.7	12.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	22,339	1.9	0.0	96.8	1.3	100.0
Florida	97	232,344	1.2	10.1	85.2	3.6	81.4
Georgia	54	100,850	1.6	26.1	66.6	5.6	100.0
Hawaii	1	24,855	3.4	92.4	0.0	4.3	100.0
Idaho	107	15,149	1.9	3.4	83.0	11.7	96.3
Illinois	606	357,589	0.7	8.4	82.8	8.2	100.0
Indiana	238	155,861	0.8	9.7	84.0	5.6	100.0
Iowa	518	49,091	0.3	1.9	91.0	6.8	96.7
Kansas	324	49,744	2.7	3.5	91.9	1.8	97.8
Kentucky	116	44,137	0.7	8.0	80.6	10.6	100.0
Louisiana	65	64,639	0.8	6.6	86.7	5.9	100.0
Maine	232	18,924	0.1	1.9	66.7	31.3	100.0
Maryland	24	123,219	4.8	12.4	75.0	7.9	100.0
Massachusetts	373	138,451	0.6	12.8	80.5	6.0	98.4
Michigan	380	179,172	1.2	7.2	82.1	9.5	98.9
Minnesota	132	107,275	1.1	5.6	88.3	5.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	23,914	2.1	17.3	72.2	8.4	100.0
Missouri	147	101,283	0.7	1.7	89.0	8.5	99.3
Montana	82	11,352	3.1	2.7	83.9	10.2	100.0
Nebraska	269	24,049	1.8	1.6	90.9	5.7	84.0
Nevada	23	57,480	0.9	0.1	98.0	1.0	100.0
New Hampshire	229	22,032	0.7	0.0	87.8	11.5	97.4

See notes at bottom of table.

Table 10.--Total public library operating income and percentage distribution of public library operating income, by source of income, and by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Source of income					Response rate
		Total	Federal	State	Local	Other	
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution				
New Jersey	309	$241,644	0.9	3.7	90.4	5.1	95.8
New Mexico	73	20,231	1.3	1.2	93.2	4.3	100.0
New York	741	607,897	0.8	7.1	76.4	15.7	100.0
North Carolina	74	96,542	2.0	11.5	79.7	6.8	100.0
North Dakota	78	6,352	0.3	8.5	78.2	12.9	96.2
Ohio	250	410,086	0.3	72.8	18.7	8.2	100.0
Oklahoma	112	35,203	0.8	3.8	89.2	6.1	92.0
Oregon	124	62,828	0.6	0.5	81.9	17.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	445	162,847	0.9	17.2	64.8	17.1	100.0
Rhode Island	51	19,486	0.9	1.5	81.4	16.2	90.2
South Carolina	40	46,184	1.6	7.6	85.3	5.5	100.0
South Dakota	113	10,553	0.7	0.0	88.1	11.2	91.2
Tennessee	140	53,983	4.7	10.9	76.3	8.2	100.0
Texas	496	186,600	1.1	0.1	94.5	4.2	100.0
Utah	69	34,790	1.5	2.5	89.5	6.5	100.0
Vermont	200	8,460	0.0	0.1	70.3	29.6	84.5
Virginia	90	129,189	0.5	7.8	84.6	7.1	100.0
Washington	69	150,275	0.5	1.0	94.0	4.6	100.0
West Virginia	97	17,658	1.3	32.1	57.2	9.4	100.0
Wisconsin	381	114,160	0.6	3.6	90.6	5.1	100.0
Wyoming	23	10,776	0.2	0.2	91.7	7.9	100.0

Notes:
- Total income represents data for libraries which reported total operating income and/or all four sources of income. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported all four sources of income. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total income and/or all four sources of income.
- Some federal funds, including Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funds, are distributed through state library agencies to public libraries and appear in the table under federal income. Other federal funds are used to provide services that benefit local public libraries through the state library agency or through library cooperatives. These funds are not included in the table because they are not received as income by public libraries.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

Table 10A.--Total public library operating income and percentage distribution of public library operating income, by source of income, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Source of income				
		Total	Federal	State	Local	Other
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution			
Total	8,921	$5,260,087	1.1	12.3	78.2	8.4
1,000,000 or more	20	720,280	1.4	12.5	73.9	12.3
500,000 to 999,999	49	876,143	1.3	17.6	74.5	6.6
250,000 to 499,999	88	605,998	1.1	10.7	82.6	5.6
100,000 to 249,999	304	843,131	1.1	9.7	82.3	6.9
50,000 to 99,999	504	658,202	0.9	14.0	77.9	7.3
25,000 to 49,999	863	646,359	0.8	11.6	79.8	7.8
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	555,721	0.8	10.0	79.6	9.6
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	212,775	1.0	11.2	75.5	12.3
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	82,116	1.6	7.0	75.1	16.3
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	46,911	2.4	5.7	70.1	21.8
Less than 1,000	970	12,450	3.8	8.3	65.0	22.9

Notes:
- Total income represents data for libraries for which total operating income and/or all four sources of income and population of legal service area were reported. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.
- Percentage distribution is based on those libraries for which all four sources of income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (97.7) is the percentage of libraries for which total operating income and/or all four sources of income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. The response rate appears the same as in table 10 due to rounding.
- Some federal funds, including Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funds, are distributed through state library agencies to public libraries and appear in the table under federal income. Other federal funds are used to provide services that benefit local public libraries through the state library agency or through library cooperatives. These funds are not included in the table because they are not received as income by public libraries.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

Table 11.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita library operating income from local sources, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita library operating income from local sources										
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution										
50 States and DC	8,921	6.1	6.9	9.2	9.7	9.7	12.7	9.9	12.4	12.6	10.7	97.7
Alabama	207	8.3	12.6	13.6	11.2	12.6	17.0	6.3	9.2	5.8	3.4	99.5
Alaska	87	18.8	2.4	5.9	4.7	2.4	5.9	3.5	14.1	7.1	35.3	97.7
Arizona	39	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	5.7	8.6	14.3	37.1	22.9	5.7	89.7
Arkansas	35	0.0	0.0	31.4	40.0	11.4	8.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
California	170	0.0	1.2	4.2	6.5	7.1	7.7	16.1	14.9	18.5	23.8	98.8
Colorado	120	0.0	0.8	4.2	7.5	10.0	19.2	10.0	13.3	22.5	12.5	100.0
Connecticut	194	5.2	7.5	4.6	1.1	2.3	6.9	7.5	12.6	27.6	24.7	89.7
Delaware	29	3.4	0.0	3.4	20.7	20.7	17.2	13.8	6.9	10.3	3.4	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	97	0.0	5.2	10.1	10.1	6.3	6.3	15.2	25.3	13.9	7.6	81.4
Georgia	54	0.0	5.6	35.2	25.9	14.8	11.1	3.7	1.9	1.9	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Idaho	107	3.9	1.0	5.8	8.7	9.7	23.3	18.4	16.5	8.7	3.9	96.3
Illinois	606	1.0	1.7	7.1	9.2	9.7	15.2	10.7	12.5	13.0	19.8	100.0
Indiana	238	0.0	0.8	1.3	2.5	6.7	5.5	8.4	22.3	29.0	23.5	100.0
Iowa	518	0.0	3.4	7.2	14.2	13.2	20.4	14.4	16.8	9.0	1.6	96.7
Kansas	324	0.0	0.9	4.7	10.4	9.5	17.0	12.6	22.1	15.1	7.6	97.8
Kentucky	116	2.6	5.2	16.4	25.0	19.8	19.0	5.2	5.2	1.7	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	1.5	4.6	9.2	15.4	20.0	20.0	13.8	13.8	1.5	100.0
Maine	232	17.2	20.7	12.9	9.1	5.6	8.2	6.0	10.8	6.5	3.0	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.2	16.7	20.8	8.3	16.7	25.0	4.2	100.0
Massachusetts	373	4.6	4.1	7.1	6.8	9.3	11.2	13.6	12.8	19.1	11.4	98.4
Michigan	380	0.3	2.7	5.6	12.5	18.1	17.6	13.3	12.5	13.0	4.5	98.9
Minnesota	132	0.0	1.5	3.8	2.3	6.8	11.4	12.1	15.2	22.7	24.2	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	6.4	31.9	29.8	23.4	4.3	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	147	2.7	0.0	11.0	16.4	12.3	21.2	13.7	15.8	4.8	2.1	99.3
Montana	82	3.7	3.7	6.1	11.0	9.8	15.9	22.0	15.9	8.5	3.7	100.0
Nebraska	269	0.9	1.3	5.3	8.4	8.8	13.7	16.4	22.1	19.5	3.5	84.0
Nevada	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	17.4	4.3	17.4	13.0	17.4	26.1	100.0
New Hampshire	229	4.5	8.5	8.5	6.3	7.6	12.6	10.3	15.7	16.6	9.4	97.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 11.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita library operating income from local sources, and by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita library operating income from local sources										
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	309	0.3	2.7	1.7	2.0	1.0	3.0	5.1	11.8	28.7	43.6	95.8
New Mexico	73	9.6	8.2	5.5	4.1	5.5	15.1	16.4	16.4	15.1	4.1	100.0
New York	741	1.2	8.2	9.7	7.7	9.6	9.6	7.7	8.9	11.7	25.6	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	2.7	17.6	14.9	20.3	14.9	8.1	12.2	8.1	1.4	100.0
North Dakota	78	4.0	12.0	29.3	25.3	10.7	10.7	5.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	96.2
Ohio	250	75.2	2.4	3.6	2.0	3.2	2.8	1.2	3.6	2.4	3.6	100.0
Oklahoma	112	1.0	1.0	3.9	16.5	13.6	24.3	14.6	18.4	3.9	2.9	92.0
Oregon	124	1.6	0.8	4.0	4.0	13.7	15.3	11.3	15.3	22.6	11.3	100.0
Pennsylvania	445	15.3	32.1	19.6	10.8	7.4	7.6	2.0	3.6	1.3	0.2	100.0
Rhode Island	51	6.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	13.0	13.0	8.7	17.4	28.3	10.9	90.2
South Carolina	40	0.0	2.5	20.0	32.5	12.5	20.0	2.5	7.5	2.5	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	113	4.9	6.8	12.6	16.5	10.7	11.7	13.6	18.4	3.9	1.0	91.2
Tennessee	140	14.3	15.7	27.1	15.0	10.0	5.7	4.3	1.4	5.0	1.4	100.0
Texas	496	4.6	13.7	16.3	12.5	11.9	16.7	8.7	7.1	6.0	2.4	100.0
Utah	69	0.0	2.9	11.6	14.5	13.0	18.8	10.1	18.8	4.3	5.8	100.0
Vermont	200	17.7	17.1	14.3	9.1	9.7	9.7	8.6	2.9	6.3	4.6	87.5
Virginia	90	0.0	4.4	11.1	18.9	17.8	14.4	11.1	6.7	10.0	5.6	100.0
Washington	69	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.4	1.5	11.8	8.8	11.8	30.9	29.4	98.6
West Virginia	97	33.3	31.3	12.5	6.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	1.0	3.1	0.0	99.0
Wisconsin	381	0.0	1.8	5.2	8.4	8.4	15.2	13.4	20.7	20.7	6.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	8.7	4.3	17.4	13.0	26.1	21.7	100.0

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which local income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rouding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which local income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
- Per capita is based on per capita population of legal service area.
- Hawaii did not receive any operating income from local sources.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 11A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita library operating income from local sources, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Per capita library operating income from local sources									
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	8,921	6.1	6.9	9.2	9.7	9.7	12.7	9.9	12.4	12.6	10.7
1,000,000 or more	20	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	5.0	15.0	30.0	25.0	0.0
500,000 to 999,999	49	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	10.2	8.2	6.1	24.5	30.6	14.3
250,000 to 499,999	88	6.8	0.0	3.4	5.7	8.0	10.2	10.2	22.7	22.7	10.2
100,000 to 249,999	304	3.9	2.6	8.6	8.6	9.9	11.5	10.5	16.1	18.8	9.5
50,000 to 99,999	504	5.8	5.6	10.5	9.3	8.1	12.3	11.5	9.3	14.3	13.3
25,000 to 49,999	863	6.5	5.3	8.9	8.3	8.5	9.1	9.0	13.8	14.3	16.4
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	7.1	7.0	7.9	7.3	7.7	10.9	9.7	12.4	15.1	14.9
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	6.6	8.1	8.0	8.8	9.9	12.5	10.7	12.7	12.9	9.9
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	5.1	7.9	9.5	10.3	11.9	16.4	10.4	11.0	10.0	7.5
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	5.5	7.1	11.8	12.5	11.4	14.4	9.5	12.1	9.7	6.2
Less than 1,000	970	6.0	8.1	10.0	12.9	9.1	12.7	9.0	11.9	9.4	10.9

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which local income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (97.7) is the percentage of libraries for which local income and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
- Per capita is based on per capita population of legal service area.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 12.--Total public library operating expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Type of expenditure				Response rate
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other	
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution			
50 States and DC	8,921	$4,930,847	65.2	14.8	19.9	97.7
Alabama	207	44,836	61.3	16.7	22.0	99.5
Alaska	87	18,047	65.7	11.3	23.0	97.7
Arizona	39	66,374	60.6	15.1	24.3	89.7
Arkansas	35	19,895	60.0	17.1	22.9	100.0
California	170	529,629	68.8	10.1	21.1	99.4
Colorado	120	80,111	64.2	14.6	21.3	100.0
Connecticut	194	89,620	69.2	13.2	17.6	90.2
Delaware	29	8,541	66.9	16.3	16.8	100.0
District of Columbia	1	22,340	71.3	10.0	18.7	100.0
Florida	97	216,022	60.0	17.2	22.8	81.4
Georgia	54	98,455	62.9	14.3	22.8	100.0
Hawaii	1	24,819	64.4	17.3	18.3	100.0
Idaho	107	14,489	61.3	15.7	23.0	96.3
Illinois	606	294,894	65.7	14.3	20.0	100.0
Indiana	238	146,199	59.0	18.4	22.7	100.0
Iowa	518	47,253	63.5	16.6	19.9	97.1
Kansas	324	43,895	60.9	17.3	21.8	98.5
Kentucky	116	41,600	57.3	14.8	27.9	100.0
Louisiana	65	62,547	58.3	13.9	27.8	100.0
Maine	232	17,670	64.6	15.4	20.0	99.1
Maryland	24	122,100	67.8	15.7	16.5	100.0
Massachusetts	373	135,636	66.7	18.3	14.9	98.4
Michigan	380	172,274	64.5	13.4	22.0	98.9
Minnesota	132	104,429	68.4	14.2	17.4	100.0
Mississippi	47	21,750	66.6	15.1	18.3	100.0
Missouri	147	90,037	60.0	20.4	19.6	99.3
Montana	82	9,064	62.8	11.7	25.5	100.0
Nebraska	269	23,894	58.6	16.5	24.9	83.6
Nevada	23	23,988	65.5	22.3	12.1	100.0
New Hampshire	229	21,690	67.4	17.2	15.4	97.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 12.—Total public library operating expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: Fiscal year 1994—Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of expenditure				
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other	Response rate
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	309	$234,665	68.5	13.4	18.1	95.8
New Mexico	73	19,645	60.3	18.8	20.8	100.0
New York	741	588,274	66.7	13.4	20.0	100.0
North Carolina	74	92,431	64.7	17.3	18.0	98.6
North Dakota	78	6,108	59.2	18.1	22.8	98.7
Ohio	250	368,829	61.1	19.1	19.8	100.0
Oklahoma	112	33,005	68.6	12.1	19.2	92.0
Oregon	124	57,411	70.4	13.9	15.6	100.0
Pennsylvania	445	162,205	65.0	12.8	22.2	100.0
Rhode Island	51	19,743	70.2	12.1	17.6	90.2
South Carolina	40	44,482	61.8	19.3	18.9	100.0
South Dakota	113	9,252	65.9	16.5	17.6	92.9
Tennessee	140	51,851	61.0	13.8	25.2	100.0
Texas	496	183,734	68.4	15.1	16.5	99.8
Utah	69	33,384	62.8	18.8	18.3	100.0
Vermont	200	8,074	63.3	15.5	21.2	82.0
Virginia	90	125,772	64.9	16.4	18.7	100.0
Washington	69	140,634	68.4	15.1	16.6	100.0
West Virginia	97	17,421	62.1	15.6	22.3	100.0
Wisconsin	381	111,472	69.2	14.6	16.3	100.0
Wyoming	23	10,359	69.5	14.3	16.2	100.0

Notes:
- Total expenditures represent data for libraries which reported total expenditures and or all three types of expenditures. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported all three types of expenditures. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total expenditures and or all three types of expenditures.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for Fiscal Year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

Table 12A.--Total public library operating expenditures and percentage distribution of expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of expenditure			
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other
		(in thousands)	---------- Percentage distribution ----------		
Total	8,921	$4,930,847	65.2	14.8	19.9
1,000,000 or more	20	709,554	69.1	11.9	18.9
500,000 to 999,999	49	805,392	64.8	15.6	19.6
250,000 to 499,999	88	568,824	64.1	14.9	21.0
100,000 to 249,999	304	792,578	65.5	14.6	20.0
50,000 to 99,999	504	617,378	66.3	14.6	19.2
25,000 to 49,999	863	603,204	65.4	15.2	19.4
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	509,754	64.3	15.7	20.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	194,490	60.0	17.3	22.7
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	75,783	58.4	18.7	22.9
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	42,789	54.3	21.0	24.7
Less than 1,000	970	11,103	49.5	23.0	27.5

Notes:
- Total expenditures represent data for libraries for which total expenditures and/or all three types of expenditures and population of legal service area were reported. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which all three types of expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (97.7) is the percentage of libraries for which total expenditures and/or all three types of expenditures and a nonzero value for total population of legal service area were reported. The response rate appears the same as in table 12 due to rounding.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

Table 13.--Per capita public library operating expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita expenditures, by type							
		Total		Staff		Collection		Other	
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
50 States and DC	8,921	$19.93	97.7	$13.04	97.6	$2.96	97.7	$3.97	97.7
Alabama	207	11.50	99.5	7.05	99.5	1.92	99.5	2.53	99.5
Alaska	87	29.85	97.7	19.61	96.6	3.39	97.7	6.86	97.7
Arizona	39	18.05	89.7	10.99	87.2	2.73	89.7	4.40	89.7
Arkansas	35	8.79	100.0	5.27	100.0	1.50	100.0	2.02	100.0
California	170	16.54	99.4	11.39	99.4	1.67	99.4	3.48	100.0
Colorado	120	22.05	100.0	14.15	100.0	3.21	100.0	4.69	100.0
Connecticut	194	29.83	90.2	20.72	89.7	3.95	89.7	5.28	89.7
Delaware	29	12.82	100.0	8.58	100.0	2.09	100.0	2.15	100.0
District of Columbia	1	36.81	100.0	26.25	100.0	3.70	100.0	6.87	100.0
Florida	97	16.42	81.4	9.85	81.4	2.82	81.4	3.75	81.4
Georgia	54	13.65	100.0	8.59	100.0	1.95	100.0	3.11	100.0
Hawaii	1	19.52	100.0	12.57	100.0	3.37	100.0	3.58	100.0
Idaho	107	15.81	96.3	9.68	96.3	2.49	96.3	3.64	96.3
Illinois	606	28.71	100.0	18.85	100.0	4.11	100.0	5.75	100.0
Indiana	238	27.69	100.0	16.33	100.0	5.08	100.0	6.27	100.0
Iowa	518	16.91	97.1	10.76	96.3	2.81	97.7	3.35	98.1
Kansas	324	21.29	98.5	12.93	97.5	3.67	97.5	4.63	97.5
Kentucky	116	11.39	100.0	6.53	100.0	1.68	100.0	3.18	100.0
Louisiana	65	14.49	100.0	8.45	100.0	2.01	100.0	4.03	100.0
Maine	232	17.84	99.1	11.53	98.7	2.75	98.7	3.57	98.7
Maryland	24	24.81	100.0	16.82	100.0	3.90	100.0	4.08	100.0
Massachusetts	373	22.68	98.4	15.13	98.4	4.16	98.4	3.39	98.4
Michigan	380	18.72	98.9	12.08	98.9	2.51	98.9	4.13	98.9
Minnesota	132	23.13	100.0	15.82	100.0	3.28	100.0	4.02	100.0
Mississippi	47	8.45	100.0	5.64	97.9	1.28	100.0	1.55	100.0
Missouri	147	18.55	99.3	11.13	99.3	3.79	99.3	3.63	99.3
Montana	82	11.02	100.0	6.92	100.0	1.29	100.0	2.81	100.0
Nebraska	269	18.81	83.6	11.03	83.6	3.10	83.3	4.68	84.0
Nevada	23	16.05	100.0	10.52	100.0	3.59	100.0	1.95	100.0
New Hampshire	229	19.63	97.4	13.23	97.4	3.37	97.4	3.02	97.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 13.--Per capita public library operating expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita expenditures, by type							
		Total		Staff		Collection		Other	
		Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate	Total	Response rate
New Jersey	309	$30.58	95.8	$20.94	95.8	$4.10	95.8	$5.53	95.8
New Mexico	73	17.13	100.0	10.34	100.0	3.22	100.0	3.57	100.0
New York	741	35.40	100.0	23.60	100.0	4.73	100.0	7.07	100.0
North Carolina	74	14.06	98.6	9.07	100.0	2.43	100.0	2.53	98.6
North Dakota	78	11.23	98.7	6.65	96.2	2.03	96.2	2.56	96.2
Ohio	250	33.19	100.0	20.28	100.0	6.33	100.0	6.57	100.0
Oklahoma	112	12.92	92.0	8.87	92.0	1.57	92.0	2.48	92.0
Oregon	124	20.02	100.0	14.10	100.0	2.79	100.0	3.13	100.0
Pennsylvania	445	14.05	100.0	9.13	100.0	1.79	100.0	3.12	100.0
Rhode Island	51	21.08	90.2	14.81	90.2	2.56	90.2	3.71	90.2
South Carolina	40	12.14	100.0	7.51	100.0	2.34	100.0	2.29	100.0
South Dakota	113	13.61	92.9	8.97	92.0	2.25	92.9	2.39	92.9
Tennessee	140	10.32	100.0	6.29	100.0	1.43	100.0	2.60	100.0
Texas	496	11.29	99.8	7.91	99.6	1.75	100.0	1.79	100.0
Utah	69	18.43	100.0	11.58	100.0	3.47	100.0	3.38	100.0
Vermont	200	16.71	82.0	10.40	87.0	2.59	86.5	3.52	83.0
Virginia	90	19.81	100.0	12.86	100.0	3.25	100.0	3.70	100.0
Washington	69	27.26	100.0	18.65	98.6	4.11	97.1	4.52	98.6
West Virginia	97	9.71	99.0	6.03	99.0	1.51	99.0	2.17	99.0
Wisconsin	381	22.02	100.0	15.23	100.0	3.21	100.0	3.58	100.0
Wyoming	23	22.08	100.0	15.35	100.0	3.15	100.0	3.57	100.0

Notes:
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
- Per capita is based on population of legal service area. Per capita expenditures by type may not sum due to differential response rates.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 13A.--Per capita public library operating expenditures, by type of expenditure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Per capita expenditures, by type			
		Total	Staff	Collection	Other
Total	8,921	$19.93	$13.04	$2.96	$3.97
Response rate		97.7	97.6	97.7	97.7
1,000,000 or more	20	20.77	14.68	2.51	3.89
500,000 to 999,999	49	24.21	15.68	3.78	4.75
250,000 to 499,999	88	19.27	12.35	2.88	4.04
100,000 to 249,999	304	17.80	11.65	2.59	3.55
50,000 to 99,999	504	18.24	12.09	2.66	3.49
25,000 to 49,999	863	20.84	13.61	3.16	4.05
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	20.41	13.14	3.22	4.08
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	18.78	11.27	3.24	4.26
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	16.42	9.59	3.08	3.76
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	16.28	8.83	3.41	4.01
Less than 1,000	970	20.83	10.25	4.80	5.70

Notes:
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which the specific item and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
- Per capita is based on population of legal service area. Per capita expenditures by type may not sum due to differential response rates.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

Table 14.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures: Less than $10,000	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $399,999	$400,000 to $699,999	$700,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $4,999,999	$5,000,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution									
50 States and DC	8,921	10.6	28.9	14.3	13.3	11.0	8.1	3.9	8.3	1.8	97.7
Alabama	207	10.2	37.4	16.5	19.9	8.3	2.9	2.4	1.9	0.5	99.5
Alaska	87	23.5	42.4	8.2	10.6	5.9	5.9	0.0	2.4	1.2	97.7
Arizona	39	2.9	8.6	11.4	20.0	5.7	8.6	2.9	28.6	11.4	89.7
Arkansas	35	0.0	2.9	2.9	22.9	17.1	31.4	14.3	8.6	0.0	100.0
California	170	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.5	13.6	12.4	7.7	43.2	14.8	99.4
Colorado	120	5.0	32.5	20.8	10.8	9.2	6.7	3.3	8.3	3.3	100.0
Connecticut	194	2.9	16.0	12.0	12.0	22.3	14.3	8.0	11.4	1.1	90.2
Delaware	29	0.0	3.4	37.9	24.1	13.8	6.9	10.3	3.4	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	97	0.0	0.0	7.6	13.9	15.2	17.7	3.8	29.1	12.7	81.4
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	25.9	18.5	33.3	7.4	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	107	14.6	41.7	15.5	14.6	2.9	6.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	96.3
Illinois	606	5.4	33.5	14.4	12.9	9.6	8.9	4.8	10.1	0.5	100.0
Indiana	238	2.1	18.9	18.1	15.5	16.0	12.2	5.0	10.1	2.1	100.0
Iowa	518	19.7	53.9	10.7	8.0	3.8	1.6	0.8	1.6	0.0	97.1
Kansas	324	36.4	35.7	10.3	8.5	4.1	2.2	0.0	1.9	0.9	98.5
Kentucky	116	0.9	8.6	19.0	35.3	22.4	6.9	3.4	1.7	1.7	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	4.6	12.3	29.2	23.1	6.2	20.0	4.6	100.0
Maine	232	35.7	32.2	12.6	11.3	5.2	2.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	99.1
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	8.3	20.8	29.2	29.2	100.0
Massachusetts	373	10.4	17.2	12.3	19.6	18.0	11.7	6.0	4.6	0.3	98.4
Michigan	380	2.4	26.1	21.3	18.6	10.6	6.9	3.7	9.6	0.8	98.9
Minnesota	132	6.1	26.5	20.5	12.1	6.8	13.6	2.3	8.3	3.8	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	6.4	12.8	12.8	25.5	27.7	6.4	8.5	0.0	100.0
Missouri	147	6.2	29.5	21.9	14.4	8.9	9.6	4.1	2.1	3.4	99.3
Montana	82	18.3	40.2	17.1	13.4	2.4	2.4	4.9	1.2	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	28.4	48.4	9.8	6.2	2.7	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	83.6
Nevada	23	0.0	17.4	17.4	17.4	13.0	13.0	13.0	4.3	4.3	100.0
New Hampshire	229	20.2	43.5	15.7	8.5	6.3	3.6	0.9	1.3	0.0	97.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 14.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures, and by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures: Less than $10,000	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $399,999	$400,000 to $699,999	$700,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $4,999,999	$5,000,000 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution									
New Jersey	309	0.7	5.7	8.8	14.9	19.9	20.3	9.8	17.6	2.4	95.8
New Mexico	73	17.8	32.9	8.2	19.2	11.0	2.7	2.7	4.1	1.4	100.0
New York	741	6.1	33.1	15.4	11.3	10.1	5.8	4.7	12.3	1.2	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	21.9	21.9	13.7	31.5	4.1	98.6
North Dakota	78	45.5	27.3	13.0	5.2	3.9	1.3	2.6	1.3	0.0	98.7
Ohio	250	0.0	3.2	6.4	12.8	24.4	19.2	8.0	22.0	4.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	11.7	40.8	13.6	17.5	4.9	6.8	0.0	2.9	1.9	92.0
Oregon	124	11.3	24.2	12.9	15.3	14.5	8.1	4.0	8.9	0.8	100.0
Pennsylvania	445	3.4	32.8	21.8	17.8	11.2	5.4	3.6	3.6	0.4	100.0
Rhode Island	51	0.0	10.9	13.0	26.1	19.6	15.2	6.5	8.7	0.0	90.2
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	2.5	12.5	25.0	25.0	10.0	17.5	7.5	100.0
South Dakota	113	40.0	31.4	14.3	2.9	7.6	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	92.9
Tennessee	140	5.7	33.6	21.4	16.4	6.4	12.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	100.0
Texas	496	9.9	33.7	19.6	13.7	9.7	4.4	2.6	4.8	1.4	99.8
Utah	69	2.9	37.7	23.2	14.5	7.2	2.9	2.9	5.8	2.9	100.0
Vermont	200	35.4	42.7	11.6	5.5	3.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	82.0
Virginia	90	0.0	3.3	12.2	11.1	21.1	17.8	7.8	21.1	5.6	100.0
Washington	69	13.0	17.4	4.3	11.6	13.0	8.7	2.9	17.4	11.6	100.0
West Virginia	97	3.1	42.3	17.5	20.6	6.2	6.2	2.1	2.1	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	5.8	38.3	17.8	13.1	11.8	5.5	1.6	5.5	0.5	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	4.3	8.7	21.7	26.1	26.1	0.0	13.0	0.0	100.0

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported total expenditures. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported total expenditures.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 14A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by total operating expenditures, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total operating expenditures								
		Less than $10,000	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $399,999	$400,000 to $699,999	$700,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $4,999,999	$5,000,000 or more
		Percentage distribution								
Total	8,921	10.6	28.9	14.3	13.3	11.0	8.1	3.9	8.3	1.8
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
500,000 to 999,999	49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
250,000 to 499,999	88	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	35.2	59.1
100,000 to 249,999	304	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.6	7.6	75.0	10.2
50,000 to 99,999	504	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.6	8.1	21.0	19.2	47.8	0.6
25,000 to 49,999	863	0.1	1.2	1.5	9.7	22.1	29.4	16.6	19.3	0.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	0.6	5.0	12.0	26.4	31.1	17.1	4.5	3.3	0.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	0.8	18.7	32.9	30.9	13.0	2.9	0.3	0.5	0.0
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	4.1	53.5	29.8	10.4	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	19.2	69.4	9.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less than 1,000	970	60.2	37.3	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (97.7) is the percentage of libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 15.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita total operating expenditures, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita total operating expenditures										Response rate
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more	
		Percentage distribution										
50 States and DC	8,921	0.8	2.7	6.2	7.9	9.8	14.2	12.0	14.7	16.5	15.0	97.7
Alabama	207	1.0	10.7	11.7	7.8	11.7	17.5	13.1	9.7	11.2	5.8	99.5
Alaska	87	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	3.5	3.5	1.2	10.6	11.8	64.7	97.7
Arizona	39	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	14.3	20.0	22.9	34.3	5.7	89.7
Arkansas	35	0.0	0.0	8.6	40.0	34.3	5.7	2.9	5.7	2.9	0.0	100.0
California	170	0.0	0.6	1.8	8.3	5.3	7.7	14.8	17.8	19.5	24.3	99.4
Colorado	120	0.0	0.8	2.5	6.7	7.5	20.0	12.5	15.0	20.8	14.2	100.0
Connecticut	194	1.7	4.0	2.9	1.1	2.3	6.9	5.1	9.7	31.4	34.9	90.2
Delaware	29	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	27.6	20.7	10.3	10.3	24.1	3.4	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	97	0.0	0.0	3.8	8.9	8.9	10.1	21.5	17.7	19.0	10.1	81.4
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	14.8	33.3	27.8	16.7	3.7	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Idaho	107	0.0	1.0	2.9	4.9	8.7	14.6	25.2	19.4	15.5	7.8	96.3
Illinois	606	0.0	0.2	0.8	2.6	7.8	14.9	16.3	18.5	19.3	19.6	100.0
Indiana	238	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.3	3.8	6.7	9.7	13.9	30.7	31.9	100.0
Iowa	518	0.2	2.4	5.6	11.5	13.7	19.9	14.5	17.7	12.5	2.0	97.1
Kansas	324	0.0	0.6	0.3	4.4	8.2	15.0	16.0	25.1	21.0	9.4	98.5
Kentucky	116	0.0	4.3	7.8	18.1	27.6	23.3	10.3	6.0	2.6	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.2	10.8	23.1	12.3	27.7	15.4	3.1	100.0
Maine	232	4.3	9.6	15.7	8.7	8.3	12.6	5.2	13.0	12.2	10.4	99.1
Maryland	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	25.0	16.7	29.2	16.7	100.0
Massachusetts	373	4.1	0.8	3.8	5.4	7.9	13.9	12.0	16.9	20.2	15.0	98.4
Michigan	380	0.3	0.8	4.3	5.9	12.5	23.7	16.0	14.6	13.8	8.2	98.9
Minnesota	132	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.3	6.8	9.1	16.7	12.9	22.7	28.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	17.0	21.3	36.2	14.9	6.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	147	0.0	0.0	4.8	17.1	16.4	20.5	15.8	15.8	8.2	1.4	99.3
Montana	82	0.0	2.4	8.5	12.2	12.2	26.8	15.9	9.8	9.8	2.4	100.0
Nebraska	269	0.0	0.0	5.3	8.0	5.8	16.4	12.4	22.7	22.7	6.7	83.6
Nevada	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	13.0	8.7	13.0	21.7	13.0	26.1	100.0
New Hampshire	229	3.1	6.3	6.3	5.4	5.8	9.0	12.6	17.5	20.2	13.9	97.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 15.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita total operating expenditures, and by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Per capita total operating expenditures										
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more	Response rate
		Percentage distribution										
New Jersey	309	0.0	0.7	1.4	2.0	3.4	1.4	4.1	10.5	28.7	48.0	95.8
New Mexico	73	2.7	4.1	6.8	5.5	1.4	6.8	23.3	19.2	21.9	8.2	100.0
New York	741	0.0	0.4	2.6	5.7	6.9	10.3	8.6	12.6	17.4	35.6	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.8	16.4	27.4	20.5	11.0	15.1	1.4	98.6
North Dakota	78	0.0	10.4	13.0	13.0	27.3	10.4	15.6	9.1	1.3	0.0	98.7
Ohio	250	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.0	1.6	3.6	4.0	16.0	33.2	38.8	100.0
Oklahoma	112	0.0	0.0	2.9	9.7	14.6	26.2	19.4	18.4	5.8	2.9	92.0
Oregon	124	1.6	0.0	4.8	6.5	9.7	15.3	15.3	15.3	20.2	11.3	100.0
Pennsylvania	445	0.9	5.4	16.6	15.1	16.6	16.4	10.8	9.7	5.8	2.7	100.0
Rhode Island	51	2.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	13.0	10.9	17.4	26.1	21.7	90.2
South Carolina	40	0.0	0.0	5.0	25.0	25.0	22.5	10.0	10.0	2.5	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	113	1.9	9.5	9.5	20.0	12.4	11.4	12.4	18.1	2.9	1.9	92.9
Tennessee	140	4.3	14.3	27.9	20.7	12.9	5.7	3.6	4.3	3.6	2.9	100.0
Texas	496	2.0	8.9	14.5	14.5	13.1	19.2	9.7	7.9	6.3	3.8	99.8
Utah	69	0.0	0.0	4.3	8.7	13.0	20.3	17.4	18.8	10.1	7.2	100.0
Vermont	200	4.9	9.8	13.4	9.1	4.9	12.2	12.2	10.4	12.8	10.4	82.0
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	6.7	3.3	14.4	24.4	11.1	20.0	12.2	7.8	100.0
Washington	69	0.0	1.4	2.9	2.9	4.3	5.8	11.6	13.0	27.5	30.4	100.0
West Virginia	97	0.0	0.0	32.3	29.2	11.5	11.5	5.2	5.2	4.2	1.0	99.0
Wisconsin	381	0.0	0.5	5.0	5.8	9.7	14.2	11.5	20.7	24.4	8.1	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	8.7	13.0	26.1	30.4	17.4	100.0

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
- Per capita is based on population of legal service area.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 15A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by per capita total operating expenditures, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Per capita total operating expenditures									
		$0 to $.99	$1 to $2.99	$3 to $4.99	$5 to $6.99	$7 to $8.99	$9 to $11.99	$12 to $14.99	$15 to $19.99	$20 to $29.99	$30 or more
		Percentage distribution									
Total	8,921	0.8	2.7	6.2	7.9	9.8	14.2	12.0	14.7	16.5	15.0
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	30.0	25.0	25.0	10.0
500,000 to 999,999	49	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.1	8.2	6.1	18.4	36.7	24.5
250,000 to 499,999	88	0.0	4.5	1.1	3.4	4.5	10.2	11.4	23.9	27.3	13.6
100,000 to 249,999	304	0.0	0.3	4.6	6.6	8.9	14.1	15.1	16.1	22.0	12.2
50,000 to 99,999	504	0.6	2.0	3.8	7.5	10.7	14.9	13.5	15.3	14.1	17.5
25,000 to 49,999	863	0.6	2.0	4.9	7.6	8.0	11.6	11.8	14.3	20.9	18.4
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	0.7	2.3	6.8	6.8	9.5	12.8	9.0	15.4	18.0	18.6
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	0.3	2.6	6.5	7.7	9.8	15.1	12.1	14.2	17.0	14.6
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	1.0	2.9	7.4	8.7	10.4	16.8	13.5	15.2	14.2	10.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	1.1	3.2	6.8	10.3	11.1	15.7	12.8	14.2	14.0	10.9
Less than 1,000	970	2.1	4.0	6.0	7.0	9.9	12.0	12.3	13.0	13.6	20.0

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (97.7) is the percentage of libraries for which total operating expenditures and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
- Per capita is based on population of legal service area.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

Table 16.--Total capital outlay and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital outlay, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital outlay	Response rate	Total capital outlay: $0	$.01 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more
		(in thousands)		Percentage distribution					
50 States and DC	8,921	$634,890	97.8	57.6	14.3	5.9	11.1	3.6	7.5
Alabama	207	1,374	98.6	76.5	8.3	3.9	7.8	2.0	1.5
Alaska	87	209	97.7	92.9	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.2
Arizona	39	33,141	71.8	25.0	14.3	3.6	7.1	7.1	42.9
Arkansas	35	2,996	100.0	65.7	0.0	2.9	11.4	2.9	17.1
California	170	46,705	100.0	37.1	9.4	4.7	17.6	8.2	22.9
Colorado	120	41,685	100.0	55.0	15.8	5.0	11.7	4.2	8.3
Connecticut	194	8,638	89.7	59.8	13.2	4.6	12.6	3.4	6.3
Delaware	29	2,773	100.0	41.4	13.8	10.3	13.8	3.4	17.2
District of Columbia	1	939	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	97	16,400	81.4	45.6	3.8	6.3	12.7	8.9	22.8
Georgia	54	11,691	100.0	50.0	0.0	1.9	14.8	3.7	29.6
Hawaii	1	12,200	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Idaho	107	1,078	96.3	50.5	27.2	4.9	13.6	1.0	2.9
Illinois	606	65,711	100.0	38.0	16.0	8.7	16.2	6.3	14.9
Indiana	238	3,377	100.0	73.9	8.0	3.8	8.0	2.9	3.4
Iowa	518	5,087	98.8	77.3	11.7	3.5	4.3	0.6	2.5
Kansas	324	8,163	97.8	62.8	18.9	5.7	9.8	1.3	1.6
Kentucky	116	5,190	100.0	63.8	14.7	5.2	5.2	2.6	8.6
Louisiana	65	13,443	100.0	76.9	1.5	0.0	3.1	6.2	12.3
Maine	232	860	100.0	72.0	18.5	2.6	4.7	1.3	0.9
Maryland	24	4,385	100.0	29.2	12.5	0.0	16.7	12.5	29.2
Massachusetts	373	17,256	98.4	48.5	14.4	10.9	16.9	3.5	5.7
Michigan	380	11,902	98.9	48.1	21.5	8.5	12.8	3.5	5.6
Minnesota	132	16,362	100.0	57.6	8.3	8.3	14.4	5.3	6.1
Mississippi	47	1,710	100.0	19.1	27.7	8.5	23.4	14.9	6.4
Missouri	147	10,662	100.0	76.9	0.7	2.0	7.5	4.1	8.8
Montana	82	336	100.0	57.3	28.0	7.3	6.1	0.0	1.2
Nebraska	269	2,530	84.0	67.3	20.4	3.5	4.0	2.7	2.2
Nevada	23	33,300	100.0	39.1	21.7	17.4	17.4	0.0	4.3
New Hampshire	229	2,999	97.4	73.1	11.7	4.0	6.7	1.8	2.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 16.--Total capital outlay and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital outlay, and by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Total capital outlay	Response rate	Total capital outlay: $0	$.01 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more
		(in thousands)		Percentage distribution					
New Jersey	309	$14,453	95.8	61.8	7.4	4.1	11.1	5.7	9.8
New Mexico	73	7,332	98.6	61.1	13.9	0.0	13.9	1.4	9.7
New York	741	30,902	100.0	40.5	21.1	8.1	16.7	5.0	8.6
North Carolina	74	13,602	100.0	10.8	5.4	16.2	28.4	14.9	24.3
North Dakota	78	265	96.2	73.3	14.7	2.7	8.0	1.3	0.0
Ohio	250	55,909	100.0	7.2	12.0	8.4	32.8	15.6	24.0
Oklahoma	112	4,376	92.0	59.2	18.4	2.9	10.7	2.9	5.8
Oregon	124	4,593	100.0	47.6	21.0	8.9	14.5	1.6	6.5
Pennsylvania	445	5,874	100.0	89.9	2.2	2.0	2.9	0.7	2.2
Rhode Island	51	771	90.2	67.4	8.7	6.5	8.7	2.2	6.5
South Carolina	40	1,859	100.0	65.0	5.0	5.0	7.5	7.5	10.0
South Dakota	113	2,198	92.9	58.1	25.7	3.8	7.6	1.0	3.8
Tennessee	140	3,073	100.0	68.6	11.4	5.0	8.6	1.4	5.0
Texas	496	37,234	100.0	70.2	12.7	5.2	6.0	1.2	4.6
Utah	69	3,785	100.0	59.4	11.6	14.5	4.3	1.4	8.7
Vermont	200	1,718	86.0	65.7	20.9	5.2	4.7	0.6	2.9
Virginia	90	21,736	100.0	66.7	2.2	4.4	7.8	3.3	1.6
Washington	69	22,992	100.0	31.9	11.6	11.6	17.4	4.3	23.2
West Virginia	97	925	100.0	59.8	19.6	4.1	12.4	3.1	1.0
Wisconsin	381	18,032	100.0	48.0	24.1	7.6	12.6	2.1	5.5
Wyoming	23	159	100.0	39.1	30.4	4.3	21.7	4.3	0.0

Notes:
- Total capital outlay represents data for libraries which reported the specific item. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported capital outlay. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported capital outlay.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 16A.--Total capital outlay and percentage distribution of public libraries, by total capital outlay, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Total capital outlay	Total capital outlay					
			$0	$.01 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 or more
		(in thousands)	Percentage distribution					
Total	8,921	$634,890	57.6	14.3	5.9	11.1	3.6	7.5
1,000,000 or more	20	80,129	15.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	75.0
500,000 to 999,999	49	101,405	10.2	0.0	0.0	8.2	6.1	75.5
250,000 to 499,999	88	81,474	28.4	2.3	3.4	5.7	10.2	50.0
100,000 to 249,999	304	89,294	32.9	3.3	3.0	15.1	10.5	35.2
50,000 to 99,999	504	85,435	38.5	6.5	3.2	20.0	11.1	20.8
25,000 to 49,999	863	64,117	42.5	7.7	7.4	20.8	7.9	13.7
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	78,834	49.6	12.6	7.8	17.7	4.6	7.8
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	33,570	56.3	16.0	8.6	12.2	2.7	4.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	13,283	64.4	19.0	6.8	6.8	1.1	1.9
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	5,321	71.9	19.2	3.7	3.8	0.6	0.7
Less than 1,000	970	2,028	78.6	15.8	2.1	2.5	0.4	0.6

Notes
- Total capital outlay represents data for libraries for which capital outlay and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Totals may be underestimated due to nonresponse.
- The response rate for this table (97.8) is the percentage of libraries for which capital outlay and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. The response rate appears the same as in table 16 due to rounding.
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which capital outlay and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 17.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of governance, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Type of governance								Response rate
		Municipal government	County/ parish	Multi-jurisdictional	Association libraries	School district	Library district	Combined	Other	
		Percentage distribution								
50 States and DC	8,921	55.4	11.9	5.8	9.5	3.6	7.6	0.9	5.4	100.0
Alabama	207	72.3	7.3	18.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	99.5
Alaska	87	47.1	4.6	3.4	24.1	4.6	0.0	16.1	0.0	100.0
Arizona	39	69.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Arkansas	35	20.0	25.7	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0
California	170	61.8	27.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Colorado	120	25.8	14.2	13.3	0.0	0.8	40.0	5.8	0.0	100.0
Connecticut	194	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Delaware	29	6.9	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	97	50.5	39.2	9.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Georgia	54	0.0	9.3	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	107	52.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.2	3.7	3.7	100.0
Illinois	606	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.1	0.7	0.0	100.0
Indiana	238	11.3	19.3	68.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	100.0
Iowa	518	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kansas	324	90.7	4.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.9	100.0
Kentucky	116	1.7	6.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	88.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	6.2	90.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Maine	232	75.0	0.0	0.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	373	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Michigan	380	60.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	6.6	26.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Minnesota	132	81.1	9.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Mississippi	47	4.3	59.6	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	147	55.8	25.2	11.6	5.4	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Montana	82	20.7	39.0	37.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	94.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0
Nevada	23	13.0	47.8	13.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	0.0	4.3	100.0
New Hampshire	229	93.9	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 17.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of governance, and by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of governance								Response rate
		Municipal government	County/ parish	Multi-jurisdictional	Association libraries	School district	Library district	Combined	Other	
		Percentage distribution								
New Jersey	309	74.8	4.5	1.9	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	73	78.1	2.7	1.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	100.0
New York	741	26.3	0.7	0.8	51.1	17.7	3.0	0.1	0.3	100.0
North Carolina	74	13.5	56.8	23.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
North Dakota	78	76.9	16.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	9.6	22.0	0.0	7.2	61.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	90.2	4.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Oregon	124	71.8	12.9	0.0	2.4	0.8	10.5	1.6	0.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	445	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Rhode Island	51	43.1	0.0	0.0	56.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	2.5	87.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Dakota	113	75.2	15.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.9	100.0
Tennessee	140	3.6	87.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Texas	496	54.6	28.8	2.4	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0
Utah	69	58.0	39.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vermont	200	47.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0
Virginia	90	25.6	44.4	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Washington	69	71.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	49.5	29.9	17.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	87.4	3.9	6.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries that reported type of governance (the type of local government structure within which the library functions). Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported type of governance. The response rate for the 50 states and DC is 100 percent due to rounding.
- Multijurisdictional means that the public library is operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement.
- Association libraries means that the public library is privately controlled but meets the statutory definition of a public library in a given state.
- School district means that the public library is under the governance of a school district.
- Library district means a district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.
- Combined means that the public library's governance can be by a combination of school/public libraries or academic/public libraries.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 17A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of governance, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of governance							
		Municipal government	County/ parish	Multi-jurisdictional	Association libraries	School district	Library district	Combined	Other
		Percentage distribution							
Total	8,921	55.3	11.9	5.8	9.5	3.6	7.6	0.9	5.4
1,000,000 or more	20	40.0	25.0	10.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
500,000 to 999,999	49	14.3	57.1	16.3	0.0	2.0	8.2	0.0	2.0
250,000 to 499,999	88	23.9	44.3	13.6	1.1	1.1	12.5	0.0	3.4
100,000 to 249,999	304	29.3	33.6	19.4	2.0	2.0	9.5	0.0	4.3
50,000 to 99,999	504	39.8	24.9	16.7	3.6	4.0	6.2	0.2	4.8
25,000 to 49,999	863	41.0	23.2	8.7	4.5	7.0	8.7	0.0	7.0
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	45.7	16.0	5.5	7.2	6.5	10.7	0.3	8.1
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	53.2	9.8	4.6	10.2	5.6	8.7	0.7	7.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	62.1	5.7	4.2	12.3	1.8	8.1	0.7	5.0
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	69.1	3.7	3.5	12.7	0.8	5.3	1.9	3.0
Less than 1,000	970	76.7	1.4	0.7	13.8	0.3	2.6	2.5	2.0

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on those public libraries for which type of governance and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported. Type of governance refers to the type of local government structure withhin which the library functions. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (99.9) is the percentage of libraries for which type of governance and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
- Multijurisdictional means that the public library is operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement.
- Association libraries means that the public library is privately controlled but meets the statutory definition of a public library in a given state.
- School district means that the public library is under the governance of a school district.
- Library district means a district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.
- Combined means that the public library's governance can be by a combination of school/public libraries or academic/public libraries.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

Table 18.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure			Response rate
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)	
		Percentage distribution			
50 States and DC	8,921	80.4	18.2	1.3	100.0
Alabama	207	85.9	12.6	1.5	99.5
Alaska	87	90.8	9.2	0.0	100.0
Arizona	39	53.8	35.9	10.3	100.0
Arkansas	35	20.0	62.9	17.1	100.0
California	170	35.3	58.2	6.5	100.0
Colorado	120	74.2	25.0	0.8	100.0
Connecticut	194	85.1	14.9	0.0	100.0
Delaware	29	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Florida	97	52.6	43.3	4.1	100.0
Georgia	54	7.4	87.0	5.6	100.0
Hawaii	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Idaho	107	86.0	14.0	0.0	100.0
Illinois	606	90.3	9.7	0.0	100.0
Indiana	238	68.9	30.3	0.8	100.0
Iowa	518	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0
Kansas	324	95.1	4.9	0.0	100.0
Kentucky	116	8.6	91.4	0.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	7.7	90.8	1.5	100.0
Maine	232	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	62.5	37.5	100.0
Massachusetts	373	84.5	15.5	0.0	100.0
Michigan	380	82.1	17.4	0.5	100.0
Minnesota	132	78.0	18.2	3.8	100.0
Mississippi	47	17.0	83.0	0.0	100.0
Missouri	147	68.7	30.6	0.7	100.0
Montana	82	79.3	20.7	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0
Nevada	23	52.2	43.5	4.3	100.0
New Hampshire	229	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

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Table 18.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure, and by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure			
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)	Response rate
		Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	309	83.2	16.8	0.0	100.0
New Mexico	73	90.4	9.6	0.0	100.0
New York	741	91.5	8.5	0.0	100.0
North Carolina	74	9.5	68.9	21.6	100.0
North Dakota	78	80.8	19.2	0.0	100.0
Ohio	250	59.6	38.0	2.4	100.0
Oklahoma	112	92.9	7.1	0.0	100.0
Oregon	124	80.6	16.1	3.2	100.0
Pennsylvania	445	86.1	13.9	0.0	100.0
Rhode Island	51	84.3	15.7	0.0	100.0
South Carolina	40	7.5	90.0	2.5	100.0
South Dakota	113	87.6	9.7	2.7	100.0
Tennessee	140	73.6	17.9	8.6	100.0
Texas	496	85.9	13.5	0.6	100.0
Utah	69	78.3	18.8	2.9	100.0
Vermont	200	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
Virginia	90	35.6	53.3	11.1	100.0
Washington	69	66.7	21.7	11.6	100.0
West Virginia	97	68.0	32.0	0.0	100.0
Wisconsin	381	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	13.0	87.0	0.0	100.0

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which administrative structure was reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported administrative structure. The response rate for the 50 states and DC is 100.0 percent due to rounding.
- FSCS identifies three types of administrative structure for public libraries. The administrative structure can be a) a single direct service outlet, b) multiple direct service outlets where the administrative office is not separate, and c) multiple direct service outlets where the administrative office is separate.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 18A.—Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of administrative structure, and by population of legal service area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of administrative structure		
		Single direct service outlet	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is not separate)	Multiple direct service outlets (administrative office is separate)
		Percentage distribution		
Total	8,921	80.4	18.2	1.3
1,000,000 or more	20	0.0	80.0	20.0
500,000 to 999,999	49	0.0	75.5	24.5
250,000 to 499,999	88	1.1	80.7	18.2
100,000 to 249,999	304	5.6	80.9	13.5
50,000 to 99,999	504	25.8	70.2	4.0
25,000 to 49,999	863	55.2	43.2	1.6
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	80.0	19.7	0.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	90.2	9.6	0.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	97.2	2.7	0.1
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	98.6	1.3	0.1
Less than 1,000	970	99.3	0.6	0.1

Notes:
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which both a nonzero value for population of legal service area and administrative structure were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (99.9) is the percentage of libraries for which both administrative structure code and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
- FSCS identifies three types of administrative structure for public libraries. The administrative structure can be a) a single direct service outlet, b) multiple direct service outlets where the administrative office is not separate, and c) multiple direct service outlets where the administrative office is separate.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 19.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship, and by state: Fiscal year 1994

State	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship: Headquarters of a system, federation or cooperative service	Type of interlibrary relationship: Member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Type of interlibrary relationship: Not a member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Response rate
		Percentage distribution			
50 States and DC	8,921	2.4	69.0	28.7	100.0
Alabama	207	8.2	65.2	26.6	100.0
Alaska	87	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Arizona	39	28.2	0.0	71.8	100.0
Arkansas	35	82.9	0.0	17.1	100.0
California	170	0.0	94.1	5.9	100.0
Colorado	120	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Connecticut	194	0.0	93.8	6.2	100.0
Delaware	29	3.4	27.6	69.0	100.0
District of Columbia	1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	97	0.0	54.6	45.4	100.0
Georgia	54	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaii	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Idaho	107	0.9	0.0	99.1	100.0
Illinois	606	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Indiana	238	0.0	99.6	0.4	100.0
Iowa	518	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kansas	324	1.9	93.2	4.9	100.0
Kentucky	116	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Louisiana	65	3.1	13.8	83.1	100.0
Maine	232	0.9	97.8	1.3	100.0
Maryland	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Massachusetts	373	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Michigan	380	0.0	97.9	2.1	100.0
Minnesota	132	6.8	85.6	7.6	100.0
Mississippi	47	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Missouri	147	27.9	0.0	72.1	100.0
Montana	82	7.3	92.7	0.0	100.0
Nebraska	269	0.0	97.0	3.0	100.0
Nevada	23	4.3	56.5	39.1	100.0
New Hampshire	229	0.0	79.0	21.0	100.0

See notes at end of table

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Table 19.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship, and by state: Fiscal year 1994--Continued

State	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship: Headquarters of a system, federation or cooperative service	Member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Not a member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Response rate
		Percentage distribution			
New Jersey	309	0.0	94.8	5.2	100.0
New Mexico	73	1.4	1.4	97.3	100.0
New York	741	0.8	98.9	0.3	100.0
North Carolina	74	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
North Dakota	78	2.6	1.3	96.2	100.0
Ohio	250	0.0	74.0	26.0	100.0
Oklahoma	112	7.1	0.0	92.9	100.0
Oregon	124	14.5	67.7	17.7	100.0
Pennsylvania	445	4.0	52.4	43.6	100.0
Rhode Island	51	2.0	2.0	96.1	100.0
South Carolina	40	10.0	0.0	90.0	100.0
South Dakota	113	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Tennessee	140	11.4	86.4	2.1	100.0
Texas	496	0.0	94.0	6.0	100.0
Utah	69	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Vermont	200	0.5	3.0	96.5	100.0
Virginia	90	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Washington	69	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
West Virginia	97	11.3	51.5	37.1	100.0
Wisconsin	381	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Wyoming	23	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

Notes:
- Member of a system, federation, or cooperative service excludes libraries that serve as the headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service.
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which interlibrary relationship was reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- Response rate is the percentage of libraries that reported interlibrary relationship.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Table 19A.--Percentage distribution of public libraries, by type of interlibrary relationship, and by population of legal servic area: 50 states and the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1994

Population of legal service area	Number of public libraries	Type of interlibrary relationship: Headquarters of a system, federation or cooperative service	Member of a system, federation or cooperative service	Not a member of a system, federation or cooperative service
		Percentage distribution		
Total	8,921	2.4	69.0	28.6
1,000,000 or more	20	20.0	70.0	10.0
500,000 to 999,999	49	20.4	46.9	32.7
250,000 to 499,999	88	18.2	52.3	29.5
100,000 to 249,999	304	12.8	53.3	33.9
50,000 to 99,999	504	11.5	55.1	33.4
25,000 to 49,999	863	4.6	62.3	33.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,649	1.8	67.0	31.3
5,000 to 9,999	1,494	0.6	73.2	26.2
2,500 to 4,999	1,325	0.2	77.0	22.8
1,000 to 2,499	1,655	0.2	74.7	25.0
Less than 1,000	970	0.1	66.5	33.4

Note:
- Member of a system, federation, or cooperative service excludes libraries that serve as headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service.
- Percentage distribution is based on libraries for which both a nonzero value for population of legal service area and interlibrary relationship were reported. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
- The response rate for this table (99.9) is the percentage of libraries for which both interlibrary relationship and a nonzero value for population of legal service area were reported.
- In six states (Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Vermont), some public libraries reported data for fiscal year 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Federal-State Cooperative System for Public Library Data (FSCS), Public Libraries Survey, Fiscal Year 1994.

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Appendixes

Appendix A

Background of the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data

In 1985, a pilot project to standardize the collection of public library data by State Library Agencies in 15 of 50 states and the District of Columbia, was developed cooperatively by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the American Library Association (ALA) and jointly funded by NCES and the U.S. Department of Education's Library Programs (LP). The resulting report recommended expansion to all 50 states and the District of Columbia. A task force was formed with the goal of developing a comprehensive national system of data on the status of U.S. public libraries. The legislative mandate for collecting public library statistics was included in the Hawkins-Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 (PL 100-297). Section 406, subparts a-g mandated the development and support of a voluntary Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for the annual nationwide collection and dissemination of public library data. This has since been superseded by the National Education Statistics Act of 1994 (PL 103-382) which mandates NCES to collect library statistics.

FSCS has become a working network, allowing for close communication with the states through State Data Coordinators, appointed by the Chief Officer of each State Library Agency (COSLA). Beginning in 1993 the following outlying areas joined FSCS: Guam, Northern Marianas, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The states and outlying areas support the activities of FSCS at the state level. NCES provides the financial support for FSCS activities at the Federal level including sponsoring interagency agreements with U.S. Bureau of the Census, NCLIS, and other organizations for the work of FSCS. NCES works cooperatively with both agencies which have played a major role in the development of FSCS. NCES also works cooperatively with COSLA, ALA, LP, and PLLI, all of whom have made significant contributions. A Steering Committee that represents the State Data Coordinators and other public library constituents is active in the development of Public Libraries Survey data elements, data collection software design, table design, analysis, dissemination, and training.

In 1989 NCES developed a personal computer software package called DECTOP (Data Entry Conversion Table Output Program), for States to use in collecting individual public library data and generating statistical tables. In 1990 NCES developed PLUS (Public Library Universe System), another personal computer software package to collect data for the public library universe, including identifying information for individual public libraries and their outlets. In 1993 DECTOP and PLUS were merged into a revised software package called DECPLUS. The merger of DECTOP and PLUS into DECPLUS has saved time by eliminating duplication of effort and has improved data quality by minimizing duplicate data entry and enhancing edit checking. The FSCS Technical Subcommittee of the FSCS Steering Committee has incorporated state's recommendations for Public Libraries Survey software enhancements into DECPLUS, including developing more sophisticated data edits and help screens containing Public Libraries Survey data element definitions. The accompanying *DECPLUS User's Guide* has been made more clear and comprehensive. The Public Libraries Survey collects identifying information on all known public libraries and their service outlets, all library agencies, and some library systems, federations, and cooperative services. This resource is now available for use in drawing samples for special surveys on topics of interest about public libraries. A historical change tracking mechanism was established beginning with DECPLUS. Closings, additions, and mergers of public libraries and public library service outlets, for example, are tracked in a historical file as the user enters data.

In preparation for the submission of fiscal year 1994 data, a training conference, sponsored by NCES and arranged by NCLIS was held for the State Data Coordinators in March 1995 in Austin, Texas. The DECPLUS fiscal year 1994 software and manual were mailed to states in May 1995. Responses were

to be returned to NCES by August 31, 1995. Thirty-seven states received the Keppel award in recognition for submitting fiscal year 1994 data in a readable form by the August 31, 1995 closeout. NCES worked on nonresponse follow-up from September 1995 to March 1996. The FSCS Steering Committee also assisted NCES with data review, and consulted with NCES on analysis, publication, and dissemination issues, and the annual training conference. In addition, FSCS has assigned each state a mentor from the FSCS Steering Committee, to supplement the technical assistance to states provided upon request, voluntarily by a number of State Data Coordinators and by NCES staff and contractors. Technical assistance can range from a quick telephone inquiry to completing the data collection on-site.

The Public Libraries Survey is an example of the synergy that can result from combining federal and state cooperation with state-of-the-art technology. This survey was the first national NCES data collection in which the respondents supplied the information electronically and in which data also were edited and tabulated completely in machine-readable form. Opportunities for expanded electronic data collection from states are being tested in the Public Libraries Survey. For example, some data collection is being done via the Internet. Five states (Kansas, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Texas) submitted their DECPLUS responses over the Internet. Beginning in 1996, with the 1994 data, NCES has also implemented an early release policy for FSCS data. On a weekly basis data provided by states are provided over the Internet as received at NCES. This is preliminary data and subject to revision until replaced by a fully edited data file.

Today, these data provide the only current, national descriptive data on the status of nearly 9,000 public libraries. They are used by federal, state, and local officials, professional associations, and local practitioners for planning, evaluation, and policy making. These data are also available to researchers and educators for examining issues concerning the state of public libraries.

Plans for the Public Libraries Survey

NCES plans to continue the Public Libraries Survey. In May 1996, the request for survey data for fiscal year 1995 was mailed. The data will be collected in July 1996, with release scheduled for Summer 1997. Beginning with 1996 for the collection of fiscal year 1995 data, the following six technology-oriented data items have been added to the Public Libraries Survey:

1) Does the public library have access to Internet?
2) If yes to #1, which of the following is Internet access used by:
   Library staff only?;
   Patrons through a staff intermediary only?;
   Patrons either directly or through a staff intermediary?
3) Does the library provide access to electronic services?
4) The number of library materials in electronic format.
5) Operating expenditures for library materials in electronic format.
6) Operating expenditures for electronic access.

The FSCS also has worked to improve adherence to NCES standards for data quality through the formation of a definitions subcommittee that is working on consistency of definitions among states. NCES has sponsored training enhancements at both state and local levels. In 1994, the FSCS Steering Committee formed a training subcommittee which continues to be responsive to the needs of the State Data Coordinators. For the last several years, data users have indicated interest in nonresponse imputation for the Public Libraries Survey data file. Research is being conducted on the best method for imputing item and institution nonresponse. NCES plans to impute missing data for the fiscal year 1995 file based on final data from the 1990 - 1994 Public Libraries Survey files.

Several analytical projects are underway. NCES has sponsored a series of studies on coverage, definitions, finance data and staffing data. The studies were conducted by Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. NCES sponsored a project through the American Institutes for Research to develop the first index of inflation for public libraries. A report of this project is expected to be available in 1996. FSCS is also exploring the potential of software, including mapping software, to make customized analysis of public library data available to data users.

NCES has been exploring the potential of geographical mapping. To prepare for this, for the 1993 Public Libraries Survey data file, zip + 4 coding was provided by the U.S. Postal Service for as many public library service outlets as possible. The purpose of this was to permit the analysis of public library survey data using Geographic Information System (GIS) software. This is a first step toward being able to link census demographic data with Public Libraries Survey data through geographic mapping software.

NCES plans to further explore public library electronic mapping through a feasibility study. Aspects of the study will include the feasibility of electronically mapping the boundaries of public libraries jurisdictions' legal services areas. Consideration is also being given to the feasibility of geocoding public library service outlets and electronically mapping their primary service area boundaries.

Public library questions are also being included as parts of other NCES surveys. For example, questions about purposes for which households use public libraries were included as part of an expanded household screener for the NCES National Household Education Survey (NHES). The study was completed in 1996 with data expected to be available in 1997. FSCS also plans to include some library oriented questions on the Early Childhood Longitudinal Survey, kindergarten cohort planned for 1998.

NCES has also fostered the use and analysis of Public Libraries Survey data. A Data Use Subcommittee of the FSCS Steering Committee has been addressing the dissemination, use, and analysis of Public Libraries Survey data. Data dissemination has also been broadened with electronic release of current and back year data and E.D. TABS on Internet. In addition, an information service called the National Education Data Resource Center (NEDRC) has been set up. The NEDRC helps customers obtain reports and data files and also responds to requests for tabulations and limited analysis on the library and other NCES studies and surveys.

APPENDIX B

Glossary

Data item	Definitions
Administrative entity	This is the public library, state library agency, system, federation, or cooperative service that is legally established under local or state law to provide public library service to a particular client group (for example, the population of a local jurisdiction, the population of a state, or the public libraries located in a particular region). The Administrative Entity may be administrative only and have no outlets, it may have a single outlet, or it may have more than one outlet.
Administrative entity only	An Administrative Entity that does not serve the public directly and has no direct service outlets but may provide staff, materials, and services to other libraries; may receive and spend funds on behalf of other libraries; or may contract with other libraries to provide various library services. Examples are headquarters of systems, federations, or cooperative services.
Administrative entity with a single direct service outlet	An Administrative Entity that serves the public directly with one central library, books-by-mail only, or one bookmobile.
Administrative entity with multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are separate	An Administrative Entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of a central librar(ies), branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only. The administrative offices are separate from the direct service outlets and do not provide direct library services.
Administrative entity with multiple direct service outlets where administrative offices are not separate	An Administrative Entity that serves the public directly with two or more service outlets, including some combination of central librar(ies), branch(es), bookmobile(s), and/or books-by-mail only.

Data item	Definitions
Administrative structure	The Administrative Structure identifies an autonomous library entity that has its own goverance and funding.
ALA-MLS	Librarians with master's degrees from programs of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association. Note: Report figures as of the last day of the fiscal year. Include all positions funded in the library's budget whether those positions are filled or not. To ensure comparable data, 40 hours per week has been set as the measure of full-time employment (FTE).
Association Libraries	An entity privately controlled but meeting the statutory definition of a public library in a given state: includes association libraries.
Audio	These are materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically or electronically, or both. Included are records, audiocassettes, audio cartridges, audiodiscs, audioreels, talking books, and other sound recordings.
Book/serial volumes	Books are non-periodical printed publications bound in hard or soft covers, or in loose-leaf format. Serials are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals (magazines), newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies. Except for the current volume, count unbound serials as a volume when the library has at least half of the issues in a publisher's volume.

Data item	Definitions
Bookmobile(s)	A bookmobile is a traveling branch library. It consists of at least all of the following: 1) a truck or van that carries an organized collection of library materials; 2) a paid staff; and 3) regularly scheduled hours (bookmobile stops) for being open to the public. Note: Count the number of vehicles in use, not the number of stops the vehicle makes.
Books-by-mail only	A direct mail order service which provides books and other library materials. Books-by-mail typically serves rural residents, the disabled, the homebound, and others without access to another type of public library outlet. Requests for materials are usually received by mail and by telephone only. Only books-by-mail services that are housed separately from any other type of direct public service outlet (that is, central library, branches, or bookmobiles) should be coded here.
Branch library	A branch library is an auxiliary unit of an Administrative Entity which has at least all of the following: 1) separate quarters; 2) an organized collection of library materials; 3) paid staff; and 4) regularly scheduled hours for being open to the public.
Capital outlay	These are funds for the acquisition of or additions to fixed assets such as building sites, new buildings and building additions, new equipment, initial book stock, furnishings for new or expanded buildings, and new vehicles. This excludes replacement and repair of existing furnishings and equipment, regular purchase of library materials, and investments for capital appreciation. Note: Local accounting practices shall determine whether a specific item is a capital expense or an operating expense regardless of the examples in the definition.

Data item	Definitions
Central city	The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the Metropolitan Area; there also are central cities that are not included in a Metropolitan Area title. A Metropolitan Area central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the Metropolitan Area boundary.
Central library	This is one type of single outlet library or the library which is the operational center of a multiple-outlet library. Usually all processing is centralized here and the principal collections are housed here. Synonymous with main library. Note: Not all Administrative Entities have a central library and some Administrative Entities have more than one central library.
Children's program attendance	The count of the audience at all programs for which the primary audience is children. Includes adults who attend programs intended primarily for children. Note: Output Measures for Public Library Service to Children: A Manual of Standardized Procedures (ALA, 1992) defines children as persons age 14 and under.
Circulation of children's materials	The total annual circulation of all children's materials in all formats to all users. It includes renewals.
Collection expenditures	This includes all expenditures for materials purchased or leased for use by the public. It includes print materials, microforms, machine-readable materials, audiovisual materials, etc.
Combined libraries	In the Public Libraries Survey, the two types of combined libraries are:

Data item	Definitions
	o Combined Academic/Public Library: A library serving as both a college or university library and public library which is governed, funded, and operated by one or more legally constituted administrative jurisdictions. o Combined School Media Center/Public Library: A library serving as both a school media center and public library which is governed, funded, and operated by one or more legally constituted administrative jurisdictions.
County/parish	An organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government.
Employee benefits	These are the benefits outside of salaries and wages paid and accruing to employees (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff), regardless of whether the benefits or equivalent cash options are available to all employees. Include amounts spent by the reporting unit for direct, paid employee benefits including Social Security, retirement, medical insurance, life insurance, guaranteed disability income protection, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, tuition, and housing benefits. Only that part of any employee benefits paid out of the public library budget should be reported.
Federal government operating income	This includes all federal government funds distributed to public libraries for expenditure by the public libraries, including federal money distributed by the state.
Headquarters of a system, federation, or cooperative service	The library or entity that provides the physical space and staff who manage, coordinate, or administer the programs of the system, federation, or cooperative service.

Data item	Definitions
Interlibrary loans provided to	These are library materials, or copies of the materials, provided by one library to another upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.
Interlibrary loans received from	These are library materials, or copies of the materials, received by one library from another library upon request. The libraries involved in interlibrary loans are not under the same library administration. These data are reported as annual figures.
Interlibrary relationship code	The interlibrary relationship code identifies an administrative entity's relationship to a system, federation, or cooperative service.
Legal basis code	The legal basis is the type of local government structure within which the entity functions.
Librarians	These are persons with the title of librarian who do paid work that usually requires professional training and skill in the theoretical or scientific aspects of library work, or both, as distinct from its mechanical or clerical aspect. This data element also includes ALA-MLS.
Library district	This is a district, authority, board or commission authorized by state law to provide library services.
Library visits	This is the total number of persons entering the library for whatever purpose during the year. Note: If an actual count of visits is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting visits during a typical week in October and multiplying the count by 52. A"typical week" is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow.

Data item	Definitions
	Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, or days when unusual events are taking place in the community or the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).
Local government operating income	This includes all tax and non-tax receipts designated by the community, district, or region and available for expenditure by the public library. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any gifts and donations, fines, or fees.
Member of a system, federation, or cooperative service, but not the headquarters	An autonomous library joined by formal or informal agreement(s) with other autonomous libraries to perform various services cooperatively, such as resource sharing, communications, etc. This does include libraries that are part of multiple library systems, federations, or cooperative services. This does not include multiple outlet administrative entities (e.g., libraries with branches and that have the work "system" in their legal name) if the entity does not have an agreement with another autonomous library. Note: For the purposes of this classification, networks, such as OCLC and Internet are not considered systems, federations, or cooperative services.
Metropolitan Area, but not within central city limits	A large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some Metropolitan Areas are defined around two or more nuclei. Each Metropolitan Area must contain a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total Metropolitan Area population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). A Metropolitan Area comprises one or more central counties. (Independent cities are considered county equivalents.) A Metropolitan Area may also include one or more

Data item	Definitions
	outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, Metropolitan Areas are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.
Multi-jurisdictional	An entity operated jointly by two or more units of local government under an intergovernmental agreement which creates a jointly appointed board or similar means of joint governance; to be distinguished from a library which contracts to serve other jurisdictions and from special library districts.
Municipal government (city, town or village)	A municipal government is an organized local government authorized in a state's constitution and statutes and established to provide general government for a specific concentration of population in a defined area.
Native American tribal government	An organized local government authorized and established to provide general government to residents of a Native American reservation. Note: Include native Alaskan villages in this category.
Non-profit association or agency	See Association libraries (page 104).
Official state total population estimate	This is the most recent official total population figure for your state that matches the local population figures that you are submitting to NCES. The State Data Coordinator should obtain this figure annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources.

Data item	Definitions
Operating expenditures	Operating expenditures are the current and recurrent costs necessary to support the provision of library services.
Operating income	This includes income used for operating expenditures. Include federal, state, or other grants. Do not include income for major capital expenditures, contributions to endowments, income passed through to another agency (e.g., fines), or funds unspent in the previous fiscal year. Funds transferred from one public library to another public library should be reported by only one of the public libraries. The State Data Coordinator shall determine which library will report these funds.
Other operating expenditures	This includes all expenditures other than those for staff and collection. Note: Include expenses such as binding, supplies, repair or replacement of existing furnishings and equipment, and costs incurred in the operation and maintenance of physical facilities.
Other operating income	This is all income other than that reported by local, state, and federal government. Include, for example, monetary gifts and donations received in the current year, interest, library fines, and fees for library services. Do not include the value of any contributed or in-kind services or the value of any nonmonetary gifts and donations.
Other paid staff	This includes all other FTE employees paid from the reporting unit budget, including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff.
Paid staff (full-time equivalent)	Report figures as of the last day of the fiscal year. Include all positions funded in the library's budget whether those positions are filled or not. To ensure comparable data, 40

Data item	Definitions
	hours per week has been set as the measure of full-time employment (FTE).
Population of the legal service area	The number of people in the geographic area for which a public library has been established to offer services and from which (or on behalf of which) the library derives income, plus any areas served under contract for which the library is the primary service provider. Note: The determination of this population figure shall be the responsibility of the state library agency. This population figure should be based on the most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state available from the State Data Center. The State Data Coordinator should obtain these figures annually from the State Data Center or other official state sources. For administrative entities that do not serve the public directly and have no outlets (e.g., a system, federation, or cooperative service), this number shall be zero.
Public library	A public library is established under state enabling laws or regulations to serve the residents of a community, district, or region. A public library is an entity that provides at least the following: 1) an organized collection of printed or other library materials, or a combination thereof; 2) a paid staff to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, and/or educational needs of a clientele; 3) an established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele; and 4) the facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule. Note: State law determines whether an entity is a public library.

Data item	Definitions
Public service hours/year	This is the sum of annual public service hours for outlets. Note: Include the hours open for public service for centrals, branches, bookmobiles, and books-by-mail only. For each bookmobile, count only the hours during which the bookmobile is open to the public. For Administrative Entities that offer ONLY books-by-mail only service, count the hours that the outlet is staffed for service. Minor variations in scheduled public service hours need not be included, however extensive hours closed to the public due to natural disasters or other events should be excluded even if the staff is scheduled to work.
Reference transactions	A reference transaction is an information contact which involves the knowledge, use, recommendations, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. It includes information and referral services. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases, catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions and people inside and outside the library. The request may come in person, by phone, by fax, by mail, or by electronic-mail from an adult, a young adult, or a child. Do not count directional transactions or questions of rules or policies. Examples of directional transactions are "Where are the children's books?" and "I'm looking for a book with the call number 811.2G." An example of a question of rules or policies is "Are you open until 9:00 tonight?" Note: If an actual count of reference transactions is unavailable, determine an annual estimate by counting reference transactions during a typical week in October and multiply the count by 52. A "typical week" is a time that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid holiday times, vacation periods for key staff, days when unusual events are taking place in the community or in the library.

Data item	Definitions
	Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include seven consecutive calendar days, from Sunday through Saturday (or whenever the library is usually open).
Reporting period ending date	This is the latest date (month and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the state's data being submitted to NCES. Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If data are collected for different local reporting periods, provide the latest ending date.
Reporting period starting date	This is the earliest date (month and year) for a 12-month period that applies to the state's data being submitted to NCES. Note: Reporting period means data for the fiscal year that ended in the previous calendar year. If data are collected for different local reporting periods, provide the earliest starting date.
Salaries & wages expenditures	This includes salaries and wages for all library staff (including plant operations, security, and maintenance staff) for the fiscal year. Include salaries and wages before deductions but exclude employee benefits.
School district	An organized local entity providing public elementary, secondary, and/or higher education which, under state law, has sufficient administrative and fiscal autonomy to qualify as a separate government. Excludes "dependent public school systems" of county, municipal, township, or state governments.

Data item	Definitions
Special library district (authority, board, commission)	See Library district (page 109).
Staff expenditures	This includes salaries and wages and employee benefits.
State government income	These are all funds distributed to public libraries by state government for expenditure by the public libraries, except for federal money distributed by the state. This includes funds from such sources as penal fines, license fees, and mineral rights.
State library agency	That agency within each of the states and territories which administers the Federal Library Services and Construction Act funds and which is authorized by a state to develop library services in the state. It may also provide direct services to the public.
Subscriptions	This refers to the arrangements by which, in return for a sum paid in advance, periodicals, newspapers, or other serials are provided for a specified number of issues. Note: Count subscriptions purchased from the library's budget and those donated to the library as gifts. Count titles, including duplicates, not individual issues. Include the total number of subscriptions for all outlets.
Total circulation	The total annual circulation of all library materials of all types, including renewals. Note: Count all materials in all formats that are charged out for use outside the library. Interlibrary loan transactions included are only items borrowed for users. Do not include items checked out to another library.

Data item	Definitions
Total income	This includes income from the local government, the state government, the Federal government, and all other income.
Total operating expenditures	This includes total expenditures on staff, total expenditures on collection, and other operating expenditures.
Total paid employees	This is the sum of total librarians and all other paid staff.
Total unduplicated population of legal service areas	This is the total unduplicated population of those areas in your state that receive library services. The population of unserved areas is not included in this figure. Note: A state's actual total population of legal service areas may be different from the total population of legal service areas as calculated by DECPLUS. This happens in states where there are overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, resulting in the same population being counted twice in the DECPLUS calculation. For states that have no overlapping jurisdictions, this number will be identical to your state's total population of legal service areas as calculated by DECPLUS. For states which do have overlaps in population of legal service areas served by individual libraries, this number must be calculated separately. Use your state's most recent official state population figures for jurisdictions in your state as the basis for calculating the total unduplicated population of legal service areas.
Video	These are materials on which pictures are recorded, with or without sound. Electronic playback reproduces pictures, with or without sound, using a television receiver or monitor.

APPENDIX C

States with Overlapping Population of Legal Service Areas

State	Overlapping population of legal service areas
Alabama	
Alaska	
Arizona	X
Arkansas	
California	
Colorado	X
Connecticut	X
Delaware	
District of Columbia	
Florida	X
Georgia	
Hawaii	
Idaho	X
Illinois	
Indiana	
Iowa	X
Kansas	
Kentucky	
Louisiana	X
Maine	X
Maryland	
Massachusetts	X
Michigan	X
Minnesota	
Mississippi	X
Missouri	
Montana	
Nebraska	
Nevada	
New Hampshire	X
New Jersey	X
New Mexico	X
New York	X
North Carolina	
North Dakota	X
Ohio	
Oklahoma	X
Oregon	
Pennsylvania	X
Rhode Island	X
South Carolina	X
South Dakota	
Tennessee	X
Texas	
Utah	
Vermont	X
Virginia	X
Washington	
West Virginia	
Wisconsin	
Wyoming	

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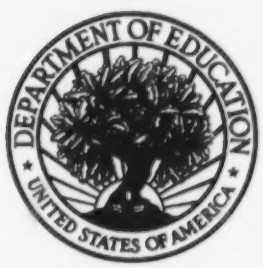

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